winter term changes being studied

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

Winter Term has been a part of the Middlebury curriculum for the past six years.Opinions on it vary, but the chances are excellent that it will continue. Its format, however, may change.

Dennis O'Brien, Dean of the College, has recently written a series of proposals to modify the Winter Term, which would take effect in 1975. These proposals are currently being discussed in the Curriculum Committee, of which Dean O'Brien is the chairman.

The current proposals will be submitted to a faculty vote after they have been discussed, and possibly revised. Dean O'Brien said that a faculty vote is necessary, as the Winter Term changes would constitute "major educational policy." He added that he hoped this vote would take place this March or April.

As the Curriculum Committee's proposal now stands, Winter Term course offerings would be divided into three general categories.

The first would be the Classical Curriculum. The proposal states: "These courses will deal with great, perennial, classical, etc. texts, issues, techniques, etc." Each division of the College would sponsor at least two Classical courses, one Divisional and one Inter-Divisional.

According to the proposal, each Classical course would have "at least two faculty primarily responsible and normally these faculty would be from different departments."

Faculty not teaching their own courses would elect to serve as "moderators." "A faculty moderator in a Classical Course will be responsible for leading discussions on a small group basis in the course to which he is attached." These faculty members will not be expected to be authorities on the matters under discussion.

The second Winter Term category would be "The Romantic Curriculum." Courses in this curriculum would resemble the majority of those presently taught.Individual faculty members would propose and teach these courses.

"Individual course proposals are regarded as experimental, exploring new areas, developing new techniques, new issues." The material covered in these courses would "normally" be different from that covered in the Fall and Spring Terms.

"The Metier Curriculum" would be the third category. These courses would be offered by individual departments for "training in the basic metier of a discipline." This category would include some scientific procedure courses, art technique and music performance courses, and intensive language courses.

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photo by nicholas andros

The Fletcher Fieldhouse—fruit of the 175th Anniversary Fund Drive.

fund drive reaches 90%

College News Service—The Middlebury College 175th Anniversary Fund now stands at nearly 90% of its $105 million goal with total gifts and pledges of $9,272,242 made through the end of 1973, Dr. James I. Armstrong, Middlebury president, reported this week.

He announced that the capital campaign, launched in 1971 to provide new financial strength for the liberal arts college, has reached 88% of goal. Latest figures show that $1,524,488 of the $2 million challenge grant from the Christian A. Johnson Endeavor Foundation has been earned on a 4 for 1 matching basis and the entire $250,000 matching grant from the Charles A. Dana Foundation has been gained, he said.

In reporting the results President Armstrong said, "The $9,272,242 in new resources represents a significant strengthening of Middlebury's capacity in all areas of educational service. It is gratifying to note, however, that our greatest success has been in support of teaching resources. A total of $1,725,279 in committments for endowed professorships represents the largest single accomplishment in our 175th Anniversary Fund program to date. Three new endowed chairs secured thus far plus a fourth now being earned by our efforts account for this gratifying result."

The new endowed chairs secured by the 175th Anniversary Fund are the Philip Battell and Sarah Frances Cowles Stewart Professorship in English, the Christian A. Johnson Professorship in Art History and the Cornelius V. Starr Professorship in Languages and Linguistics. A fourth chair, the Christian A. Johnson Professorship in the Performing Arts, will be funded if Middlebury earns the full $2,000,000 challenge made by the Christian A. Johnson Endeavor Foundation to the 175th An-

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the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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faculty hear affirmative action statement

By ROSS EISENBREY

The faculty held its sixth monthly meeting on Monday, February 11, in Monroe Faculty Lounge. The agenda included the Report of the Committee on the College, recommendation of the Curriculum Committee, a report by the Faculty Council, and "President's Remarks".

President Armstrong opened the meeting with a presentation of three new faculty members: Dan Sullivan (Economics), Ron Smith (Music), and Philip Goura (American Literature). The faculty greeted them with warm applause.

Armstrong followed this introduction with a long series of announcements. First, he said, "I would like to confirm that I did go to Japan," and stated that he found his trip worthwhile and informative. The President regretted that his trip caused him to miss a faculty meeting, this being only his second absence, by his recollection.

Each faculty member received a copy of the College's Affirmative Action Statement, which outlines the College's official policy on minority hiring practices. Very few women and no Blacks hold tenure at Middlebury.

The Action Statement is meant to assure the community that the College does not discriminate against minorities, and in fact, is making "additional efforts to recruit, employ, and promote qualified women and minorities."

President Armstrong reported that the Board of Trustees endorsed the Affirmative Action Statement during its January meeting, and that the Faculty Council had also endorsed it. He urged the faculty to approve putting the Statement into the minutes, and with no discussion, the faculty did so.

The President gave a brief report on the rationale for, and financing of, the new dormitories. The decision to build the dorms may have seemed sudden, explained Dr. Armstrong, but action to "fulfill the residential commitment of 1800 places simply couldn't be deferred any longer."

He felt the College needed 40 to 50 "places", which the new residences would meet "expeditiously". The target date for the dorms' completion, announced Dr. Armstrong, is September 1, 1974. The faculty greeted this statement with laughter, and Armstrong admitted to "some dubiety on my part" about the date.

The Administration expects to spend a maximum of $300,000 for the dormitory construction, to be paid over an unspecified number of years. The President admitted that this maximum was probably "like all maximums" — subject to cost overruns. Obviously, if no one knows how long it will take to finance the new residences, no one can accurately estimate the effects of inflation on the final costs.

Energy Use Down

The College's energy conservation measures have been effective, reported the President. Even with the additional energy burden of the Fletcher Fieldhouse, fuel consumption for heating during January, 1974 was down 142%, compared to January, 1973, and fuel consumption for electricity was down 84%.

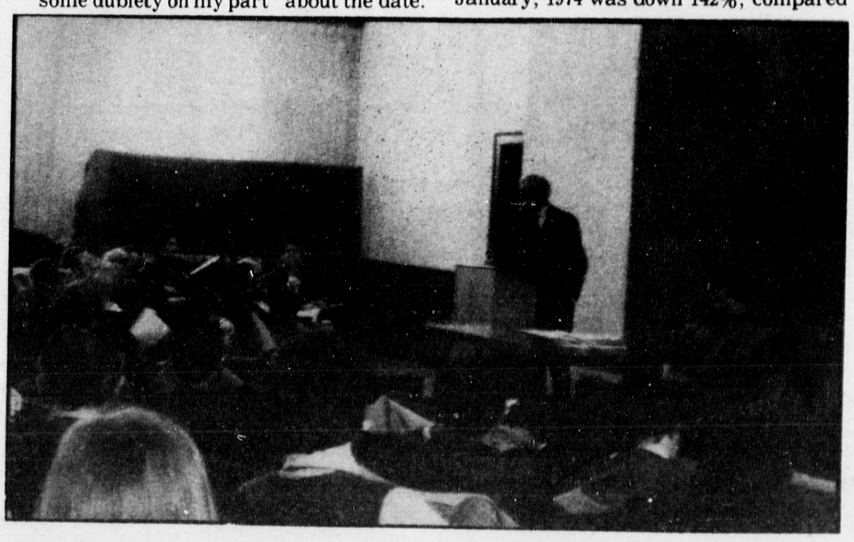

photo by andy siegel

Michael Olinick (Mathematics), speaking for the Faculty Council, announced that no decision had been made about tuition fees for faculty spouses who wish to complete their B.A. requirements at Middlebury. The Faculty Council wished to defer making a recommendation until it discovered why the old policy of granting free tuition had been reversed.

Robert Gleason (Chemistry) presented the report of the Conference with the Trustees Committee. The Committee had communicated a number of faculty grievances and queries to the Board in January, and Gleason wished to make known the Trustees' responses.

The faculty complained about the College's incoherent logic concerning subsidization of its participation in some campus activities, but not in others. They announced their concern for maintaining the rural character ot Middlebury and for protecting the environment.

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vertical integration and tasty tomatoes

By GARY SLUTSKER

At a lecture sponsored by Environmental Quality February 14, James Hightower, author and researcher for an agri-business accountability project in Washington, D.C., spoke on the results of increased corporate power in the food industry.

In his speech, "Has the Agricultural Revolution Gone Too Far?", Hightower explained that in a field where there are about 32,000 food manufacturing firms, 100 make 71 per cent of the total profits of the industry. Farmers, he suggested, were the ones hit hardest by the so-called agricultural revolution, as more than 1,000 of them now go out of business each week.

Profits made by the agri-business firms, says Hightower, can be compared to those made by the controversial oil companies. To illustrate his point that profits result from an oligopoly, or shared monopoly, the researcher cited the grain industry, where six firms ship 95 per cent of all grain shipped in the world. Similar instances exist, he says, in such markets as dry cereals, soup, and bananas. According to Hightower, the status quo is not a competitive free market system, and as a result, the consumer eventually suffers.

One man Hightower blamed for many of the problems farmers now face is Earl Butz, Secretary of Agriculture. During the Russian Grain Deal, Butz reportedly told only the large corporations of the deal, who were able to buy tremendous quantities of grain from the farmers before the prices skyrocketed.

Through the process of vertical integration, large corporations are able to produce agricultural products without having to become involved in farming. Vertical integration is a system by which either the company becomes the farmer, or puts the farmer under contract to produce exclusively for the company. Hightower claims that under this system, the farmer has no bargaining power. Because there is no competition among corporations to contract with specific farmers, it is a "take it or leave it" affair, leaving the farmer in no position to fight.

As a result, it is no wonder that people are able to eat ITT's Twinkies, lettuce by the Dow Chemical Co. or after-dinner mints from Getty Oil.

But Hightower agreed that it was the right of the corporation to make profits. What he objected to was the pursuit of profits with minimal attention to the taste and quality of the product.

An example was given where tomatoes were genetically redesigned to be properly harvested by an expensive but efficient automatic harvester. The tomatoes were made so that their skin was tougher and "leak-proof." While money was saved by picking hard tomatoes, efficiency was achieved at the expense of a tasty tomato. "Given a labratory and advertising dollars, large corporations are willing to transform the American diet."

Hightower said that much of the 20 per cent increase in agricultural income spent in other corporate fields (i.e. - recently experienced by farmers was fertilizer, tractor equipment and pharmaceuticals, all of which, are controlled by large corporations). He suggested that some sort of profit control should be instituted.

James Hightower wrote **Hard Tomatoes: Hard Times**, a book dealing with agri-business and its effect on the average consumer. He is currently on a speaking tour. He works at the Center for Community Change in Washington, D.C.

photo by nicholas andros

james hightower and tom plumb

forum agenda cluttered

By JOCELYN SAMUELS

The Forum meeting of January 27th, convened with a discussion of handbook changes proposed by the Judicial Council. The suggested penalty for theft from the college store was a fine of $50. In cases of plagiarism, the penalty proposed was receipt of an 'F' for the unit in question, with no chance to make up that unit. Both were passed, after some discussion, in a roll call vote.

Next on the agenda was Mr. Krupp's scheduled presentation on the reason for including student identification numbers on course evaluations. The suggestion had previously been made to the Forum that identification numbers be used to determine and correlate grades and evaluations of courses. Mr. Krupp urged the Forum not to make too much out of something that's not not "a big deal."

He suggested that the correlations between grades and evaluations be done by the Sociology department, rather than by the Student Course Guide Working Group. Though it is possible that overall grade distributions will be published without correlations, the Forum opted for the publication of correlations on a department-by-department (rather than course-by-course) basis. Jeff Wolf, editor of the Course Guide suggested the establishment of a working group to improve the questionnaire.

Working group reports were also presented. Dave O'Connor has replaced Sue Wagner as head of the Tenure Working Group. The group plans to publicize in the **Campus** the forthcoming recommendations of the Senior Faculty Council on the tenure problem.

Rick Eldridge reported that the Educational Council is considering providing 3-2 programs in law and business, in addition to the programs

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the middlebury campus

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o'brien ponders tenure

By GARY SLUTSKER

In his Winter Term lecture, "Why and Whither Tenure?", Dean O'Brien addressed the problem of job security in the academic world, but hesitated to come out with a new statement of Middlebury College policy.

Following an introduction in which O'Brien jokingly told of a piece of music he wrote that employs the musical device of "counterre-appoint," the dean ultimately responsible for faculty appointments told of the history and need for tenure.

Tenure, or the legally binding arrangement between college and professor guaranteeing continued appointment from the time tenure is granted, was originated in 1915 by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP).

An AAUP statement of 1941 specifies the general ground rules used today. Although there was never any legally binding form of job security prior to the AAUP statement, O'Brien noted, certain types of "freehold contracts" were granted so that dismissal from a teaching position could be accomplished only through a lawsuit.

Today, a judgement regarding the granting of tenure is made following a long-term probation period. According to the AAUP, seven years of college-level teaching constitutes a probation period. At Middlebury, however, teachers who have taught elsewhere may have their period of probation lengthened. Any failure to follow these rules, says the AAUP, constitutes a violation of national standards.

To the outside world, O'Brien said, the very idea of tenure is a curious thing. Apparently, those outside the academic world consider that in our highly competitive society, tenure, or a permanent contract appears to be a shield by which the incompetent can hide from outside pressures without fear of losing his job.

Tenure in the lay world, contends O'Brien, is related to competence and length of service. "The myth that people get fired the second their competence slips simply isn't so. That would be immoral."

Why then does tenure exist in the academic world? The answer, according to Dean O'Brien, is that a high risk job necessitates a special kind of high security.

Academia seems to be a high risk for three reasons: the inflexibility in a small industry, the lack of a regular clientele; and the difficulty of deciding standards of competence in the academic field.

O'Brien offered an illustration of the academic industry's inflexibility. There are only 2,000 philosophers in the U.S., or one philosopher per every 100,000 people in the nation. After becoming educated in such a highly specialized field, "it's not easy to take another job."

Students provide a teacher with clients, said O'Brien, but not with a clientele. Dcotors, lawyers and other professionals are able to build up a clientele over the years and form a lifetime link with their clients, while after four years at a college the clientele changes, and the teacher has to start with an entirely new group of students.

Finally, O'Brien noted that while length of service normally carries considerable moral weight in favor of reappointment, incompetence can overbalance that factor. The great problem with ignoring length of service is the difficulty encountered in assessing the competence of a teacher.

In evaluating competence, both the opinions of students and fellow faculty members are valuable. In the case of the student, however, there arises the problem of the unskilled evaluating the skilled.

Faculty evaluations work badly, too, contends O'Brien, because academic professionals simply don't mix and almost never have the opportunity to observe their colleagues.

Whatever problems the tenure system brought to an already insecure job market, Dean O'Brien thinks that it is a necessary fixture. Currently at Middlebury, about 60 per cent of the faculty holds tenure, and with a relatively young faculty few retirements are seen before 1990.

To grant more than a very few tenured contracts will, therefore, result in a critical lack of flexibility in hiring. "Admittedly there is a surplus of aspiring members to the knowledge industry. It's a buyer's market. When Middlebury lets people go who have been here six or seven years, there's no question that they'll find it tough."

Personally, however, O'Brien is opposed to the idea of tenure simply because the reasons for dismissal are irrelevant to the original grant of tenure. "Tenure should be able to be broken."

An important aspect of teacher competence depends on keeping up with the discipline, or continuing the relationship between the scholar and his discipline. Enforcing publication outside the Middlebury community may encourage this sort of competence, concluded O'Brien.

"a garden of eden"

The Middlebury Carnival, which runs this year from Thursday, February 21st through Saturday, February 23rd, is one of the few college carnivals which remains completely student run. A lot of time and hard work has gone into this year's carnival with the hope of providing something to meet with everybody's expectations and approval.

In addition to such traditions as the Carnival Ball and the Ice Show, some changes and new events are included this year. Carnival gets underway on Thursday afternoon with the Northern Lights, a collection of races, antics, and madness involving all manner of snow travel from snow shoes to human toboggans and traying contests. After this, everyone is invited to Proctor to dine by candlelight with wine and the music of the Mischords and the Dissipated Eight (50¢).

As a variation this year, the Carnival King and Queen will be crowned at the Ice Show Thursday evening, and "reign" over the remaining two days of Carnival. Also featured at this year's Iee Show will be the 1973 New England Sr.Men's runner up in figure skating — Michael Masionis, and the 1971-72 Eastern Ontario Pre-Junior and Junior Champion figure skaters — Linda and Sue Simourd, along with members of the faculty, staff and student body.

Those who like music and dancing are in luck this year.Thursday evening there will be a square dance and a nightclub, another new addition to Carnival, which features live entertainment. Such renowned acts as Flash Freundlich and Rick Burkhardt, (comedy), Alan Benjamin and Steve Avey (guitar and vocal), Peter Minowitz (piano), will appear.

Feature attraction of the weekend — the Klondike Rush, will present hours of dancing to the music of the Widespread Depression and the John Cassell's Band.

To top off the weekend, there will be dancing at the Carnival Ball to the tunes of the Sound Investment, Middlebury's dance band.

Friday and Saturday, Carnival will host the 1974 Eastern Inter-collegiate Ski Association Championship races. Middlebury has traditionally come home with the honors and this year promises to be no exception with a record of first place at the Williams Carnival and second at Dartmouth.

The ski jump, perhaps the most favored event, offers some of the finest talent in the country. This year the traditional men's downhill event will be replaced with a men's giant slalom.After the races and the jump on Saturday afternoon everyone is invited to warm up at the Hot Toddy Party in Ross Lounge and enjoy Josh Rich's folk music.

Finally, for the arts and culture lovers, there is the Drama production, "An Evening's Bawdy," shown nightly throughout the entire week beginning on the 19th. Saturday evening Carnival presents triple showings of the movie "What do you say to a Naked Lady?", and the drawing for raffle prizes at 11:00 pm.

middlebury winter carnival

Thursday, February 21

2-5	Northern Lights	Old Stone Row Hill
5-7	Candlelight buffet	Proctor
7	Coaches' meeting (men)	Proctor Lounge
7:30	Ice Show	Field House
8:00	Drama: An Evening's Bawdy	Hepburn Zoo
8:30	Coaches' meeting (women)	Proctor Lounge
9:00	Square dance	Johnson
8:30 & 11:00	Nightclub: Adam's Apple	SDU C

Friday, February 22

9 am.	Men's giant Slalom	Snow Bowl
11 am.	Women's Slalom	Snow Bowl
2 pm.	Men's Cross-country	Bread Loaf
2 pm.	Varsity basketball vs.Norwich	Norwich Field House
3 pm.	Women's Cross-country	Bread Loaf
4	Varsity Hockey vs.Norwich	Field House
8	Klondike Rush Concert: B. B. King	Field House
8	Drama: An Evening's Bawdy	Hepburn Zoo

Saturday, Febuary 23

9 am.	Men's Slalom	Snow Bowl
10 am.	Women's Giant Slalom	Snow Bowl
1 pm.	Ski jump	Snow Bowl
4-6	Hot toddy party; Eden'n Drinkin	Ross Lounge
6	Skier's banquet	Proctor
7, 9, 11	Film: What Do You Say to a Naked Lady?	Dana
7:30	Ice Show	Field House
8	Drama: An Evening's Bawdy	Hepburn
9:00	Carnival Ball	Johnson

b.b. and lucille to wail

By SETH STENIZOR

The blues came up the Mississippi River on the back of a turtle until, phoenix-like, it was reborn in Chicago in the back of an old Ampeg amplifier. Somewhere along the way it picked up B.B. King, who was hitch-hiking out of Indianola, Miss, for parts unknown.In the turtle's back seat was a guitar named Lucille, and a winsome axe. Lucille and Mrs.King's little boy almost instantly got it on.

As Eric Sevareid might have said, "Happy the day was when united were the man and his axe.A very wise man once said that without teeth, we cannot chew.Of the blues, made of such as B.B. King the teeth are. Good night!"

Or, as the Chicopee "Sun Mass and Morning Bugle-Democrat" remarked, "Sunuvabitch! That boy can wail!"

If we think of the blues as a pie (and which of us, after all, doesn't?), we immediately see that King has a thumb in several slices, from early morning Mississippi gospel throated hollering, to late afternoon Chicago heavy industry metal muncher.Neither style owns him, since B.B. King is owned by only one thing, and that's Lucille.

You honestly never heard anybody play guitar like that.With him, every note talks. Or at least mumbles.Most guys are lucky to get a squawk once every few songs.

And it looks like that old turtle is gonna be passing through Middlebury around eight pm.on the everpopular February 22 with King on board.

Also, I might add, the wellreputed John Castle Band, who will continue to play on afterward, with Widespread Depression for those of you who want to really shake it.

Tickets are $5.00 now and $5.50 at the door, so grab those nickels and dimes in your hot grubby little paws right now, and save fifty big coppers on this limited-time-only offer.

the middlebury campus

Questionnaire finds support for frats

By LARRY NOVINS and J. HERBERT SCHUTZ

We have been asked, as members of The Student Forum Working Group on Fraternities, to write an article giving our interpretations of the questionaire on Fraternities given out at December's registration by the Fraternity Fact-finding commission.

The facts speak largely for themselves. But we would like to point out some of the more striking results.

First, the large response to the questionaire we feel is indicative of widespread interest in both the fraternities and in the fraternity issue itself.

To our surprise, an extremely large percentage of the college community was in favor of an alternative to the existing college housing, eating, and social institutions. Moreover, we were again surprised by the inverse relationship between college control in the day-to-day operations of fraternal organizations and student interest in fraternities.

Fraternities have never pretended to be bastions of intellectual activity. This is reflected by the response to question 8A. However, an overwhelming majority of those responding to the latter parts of that question feel that the fraternity system contributes significantly both socially and emotionally to the educational process here at Middlebury.

The position of the Administration that interest in the fraternities continued to be on the wane is patently absurd and without basis. The poll clearly shows a resurgence of interest in fraternities here at Middlebury.We feel this reflects a trend seen nationally.In fact, for the first time in recent memory, a majority of freshmen men have expressed interest in joining a fraternity.

We invite everyone to examine the questionaire results closely and see what students think about fraternities here at Middlebury.

1.Class: '74 and '75 550, '76 367, '77 427.

2.Sex: Male 721, Female 603.

3. Fraternity Member: Yes 186, No 1157.

4. Have you followed the fraternity issue this year?
Completely 409, Sporadically 832, Not at all 99.

5.Would you join a fraternity? Yes, 507, No 735.

6.Would you join a fraternity if ...

a. the college owned them? Yes 227, No 1005.

b. the college owned and maintained them? Yes 163, No.1082.

c.the college owned and maintained them and enforced all dorm regulations? Yes 135, No 1097.

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shaker furniture and craft display

By NANCY PRICE

"The Shaker Aesthetic," a display of Shaker Craftsmanship and Design ended last week after a two week showing in the Upper Johnson Gallery. Students of John Elder's winter term course, "The Shaker Aesthetic," compiled the exhibit of furniture and crafts "to create an awareness and appreciation of Shaker design as a unique dialogue between religious ideals and the physical world."

The exhibit, made possible through generous loans from Mr. and Mrs. Athearn of Middlebury, the Shelburne Museum, and Ethan Allen Antiques of South Burlington, contained some beautiful examples of Shaker workmanship, both in furniture and crafts.

A pamphlet which the students produced provided background information on this rather obscure group of American settlers and served as a guide to several pieces in the exhibit.

The Shakers, formally known as The United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, were founded in 1772 by a religious visionary named Mother Ann. In 1774, she brought her troop of followers from England to America, where they settled in upstate New York. Over the next ninety years, communities sprang up throughout New England, and in parts of Ohio and Kentucky. The movement peaked in 1860 when approximately six thousand Believers occupied eighteen villages.

Since 1860, however, the Shakers have been in continual decline, due partly to a cooling of religious fervor and partly to mounting economic insecurity. Today, only two villages remain: Canterbury, in New Hampshire, and Sabbathday Lake, in Maine. The two hundred year old Shaker traditions will probably die with the passing of the few remaining Believers.

At the root of the Shaker religion is a belief in the perfectability of man through freedom from evil and confession of sin. This perfectability was made possible by celibacy, temperance, and above all, cleanliness in mind, body, and life style. Shaker communities were "based on community of goods and separation from the world," where all efforts were directed toward emulation of a heavenly existence.

These religious beliefs are reflected in the furniture and crafts of the Shakers. They believed that perfection of existence could be linked even to inanimate objects in their day to day life. The result of this belief was an early concept of functionalism, which carries few of the modern connotations. Functionalism, as conceived by the Shakers, meant utility and simplicity, an emphasis on form, not design. To the Shakers, this concept maximized beauty and eliminated the need for any superfluous decoration.

The other aspect of Shaker craftsmanship which lends a uniqueness to its designs is that workmanship was often a community effort. In the long run, this led to a high degree of uniformity but it also resulted in a product of consistently high quality. Unlike the furniture forms of most other early American craftsman, the Shaker forms, in their delicate simplicity, are both peculiarly impersonal and timeless.

"The Shaker Aesthetic" was not wholly successful in showing to the novice viewer the link between functionalism in design and a religious view of the world as something pure and unified. However, the exhibit did succeed very well in displaying the beauty of Shaker furniture and craft in strictly aesthetic terms.

The focus of the exhibit was on the chair, one of the few forms which the Shakers commercially produced. The rocker, in particular, was developed by the Shakers in the early nineteenth century, and every quality of form which the Shakers emphasized was evidenced in these examples. Unlike most other early New England furniture, bulbous, elaborately turned, and heavy, these slat-back chairs are light, delicate, and simply turned. Lacking any painted decoration, most had been stained and bore only the Shaker trademark. Typical Shaker "listing or taping," a type of woven seat, had been reproduced in most of the chairs.

The two Shaker cupboards, however, were the highlights of the exhibit. One, a large standing-cupboard, exemplified the Shaker belief in simplicity of line. It lacked all of the elaborate molding which is present in so much other "fine" furniture of the period, yet it was far from a primitive piece of homeworkmanship. The other cupboard was a small, four drawer hanging corner cupboard. The drawers were hinged by a long single dowel running through the left side of each drawer front. As if to prove the frugality of the Shakers, the drawer fronts were slats from a wooden box.

Other interesting articles in the exhibit were the detailed photographs by Jack Henderson of Hancock Shaker Village which showed, among other things, an early Shaker round barn. Linda Walling and Kathy Bell also deserve note for the rag rug and haxd woven articles, respectively, which each lent to the exhibit.

Though small, and failing somewhat to express fully that link between Shaker art and life, "The Shaker Aesthetic" was, nevertheless, a creditable product of a Winter Term course. Students from the course, who were always present to answer questions, showed enthusiasm for what they had studied and should be thanked for their efforts in bringing this unique exhibit of Shaker craftsmanship and design to the College.

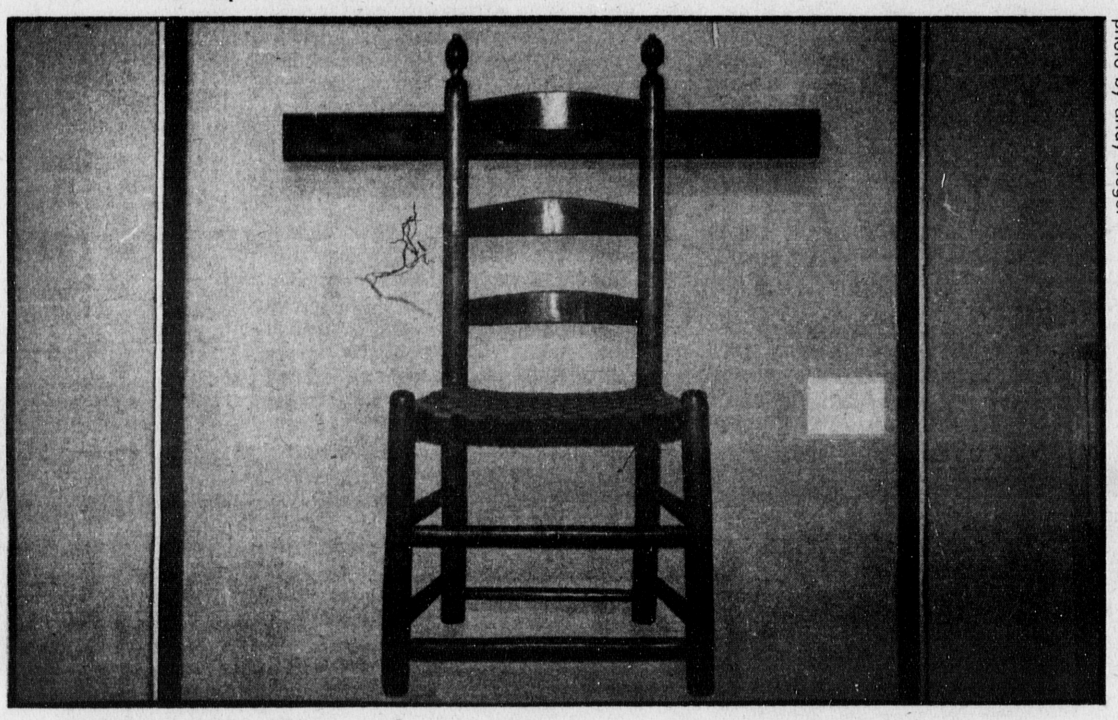


photo by andy siegel

crossing the pyrenees : december 1973

By PAUL O'DONNELL

(Editor's Note: the writer is a University of Michigan student, who is studying at the University of Barcelona this year)

On December 20, 1973, the president of the Spanish government, Carrero Blanco, died in an explosion, reportedly planned and exectued by Basque separatists. This assassination and the governmental reshuffling that took place afterwards were called by **Le Monde** "the most important single event in Spanish history since the Civil War."

I was in Barcelona at the time of the assassination, but left a few days afterwards to spend the Christmas holidays in France. At the time of my departure the whereabouts of the assassins were as yet unknown. What happened between the time Carrero Blanco died and the time I departed for France could only be described as a dictatorship in action: seeking to avenge the death of one of its most faithful servants and to hide the causes of his assassination.

For Spain is not only "the sunny country of bullfighters and flamenco dancers" that the tourist agencies make it sound like; although the number one tourist country in the world, it is also the poorest country in Western Europe after Portugal, and controlled by a repressive military regime. The head of this regime, octogenarian Francisco Franco, came into power in 1939 with the help of Hitler and Mussolini. The death of Carrero Blanco gve me the occasion to observe the real nature of the aging dictatorship.

Arriving at the University for an examination, I learned that the building was closed "until further notice." Rumor spread that the president had been killed; I couldn't believe it; I had seen his picture on the front page of the morning paper with Kissinger. It was, however, true. The evening papers ran a one-paragraph "official version," but the State-controlled television and radio had no news broadcasts all day. Those who had powerful radios listened to French and Italian stations.

Meanwhile, many foreign newspapers (including the International **Herald Tribune**) did not appear for several daysafterwards in Spain. Numerous arrests in various Spanish cities resulted, machine-gun-carrying assault guards were increasingly visible on Barcelona streets. The atmosphere was tense everywhere in Spain; the government took advantage of the situation to crack down on "subversive elements," including workers' organizations and certain Jesuit "Red" priests.

Armed guards checked our passports several times on the way to Lae Perthus on the French border. At the border there was a final security check; with all the rifle-toting guards and check points, I had the impression that there might have been an "iron curtain" between Spain and France. Our papers were all "in order," and assuming that none of us were subversives or assassins, they allowed us to pass into French territory. Le Perthus, France, is not much different in appearance from La Junquera, on the Spanish side: both are lined with souvenir shops, money-changing shops, and post-card sellers.

On both sides of the border the countryside is also much the same: the majestic Pyrenees which have for centuries served as a natural boundary between the two countries. Beyond the surface similarities, however, enormous contrasts are evident: on the French side anti-Franquist grafitti abounds, FRANCO ASSASSIN, and DOWN WITH JUAN CARLOS are typical examples. Wages on the Le Perthus side are also considerably higher, on the Spanish side labor protection laws and unions are in practice nonexistent.

Further down the road to Perpignan, posters of France's numerous political parties and groups and spray-painted anti-Gaullist slogans are splattered over walls and signposts. The messages range from the extreme left to the extreme right, every group from the Maoists to the Monarchists encourages French citizenry to support its cause.

The contrast between this and Spain, where there have been no free elections since 1939, is striking. The first thing I did when I crossed the border into France was buy newspapers (to find out what was really happening in Spain). It was a pleasure to read newsprint that hadn't been directly controlled and censored by the government. While in Paris I saw two movies a day (movies suffer an even more rigorous censorship than printed material does in Spain), and visited numerous bookstores.

I enjoyed being in a country which, although it has its own Watergate scandals, its own corruption, and serious racial problems, has maintained the right to criticize openly and to oppose the government (I have often seen Spanish people close the doors and windows and talk in whispered voices when discussing politics in their own homes).

I reflected over the differences of the two countries as I crossed back over the Pyrenees into Spain last week. Although it seemed that the air was cleaner on the French side of the Pyrenees than on the Spanish side, it must have been my imagination.

Review: literary dissent in the soviet union

Ten Years After Ivan Denisovich, by Zhores Medvedev, Alfred A.Knoff Inc.1973, 202 pages, $695.

By EARL M. IRVING

British historian Anthony Sampson, by way of introduction to his book **Anatomy of Europe**, regrets that he must restrict his use of the term "Europeans" to mean western Europeans, because he finds "eastern Europe too obscure and impenetrable to try to analyze." Indeed, any traveller who has spent any time behind the so-called Iron Curtain will attest to the veracity of this statement.

It is with gratitude then, that we students of the almost inscrutable Communist bloc receive a book of the scope and understanding of Medvedev's **Ten Years**. Medvedev described the book as a **festschrift**, or an honorary volume in which is published "a collection of papers honoring a scientist who has made a fundamental contribution to the elaboration or solution of a particular problem."

The book is one insider's account of the last ten year's history of the official persecution of literary dissent in the Soviet Union.

The "scientist" is Nobel laureate Aleksandr Isayevich Solzhenitsyn, better known to the world as the author of several works that have caused great stir in his native land and abroad, which reveal conditions in Stalinist labor camps.

Solzhenitsyn figures as the bright star surrounded by an intimidated darkness.In this book the good and the bad are clearly delineated, very much in the Soviet fashion.It is not for this reviewer to go into a discussion of the restrictive principles behind Soviet literature, but two points must be made:

1) Soviet literature has no aesthetic base.Its function is that of a tool to educate the masses in the correct Communist Party ideology for the achievement of Communism. Khruschev in May 1959, at the Fourth Congress of the Union of Soviet writers, succinctly stated, "You must brainwash the people with your works."

2) Characters in Soviet novels are divided into two camps — the positive hero and the negative hero, or the good and the bad, if you will. The positive hero possesses all the traits of the model "new Soviet man" and he is always engaged in a struggle against the negative hero, who has all the intolerable bourgeois remnant characteristics.The positive hero inevitably overcomes the negative hero, sometimes at great expense to himself.

What is at issue here is that Medvedev, though a member of the Soviet Union's conscious intelligentsia, has nevertheless retained the world view of a Soviet. Solzhenitsyn has not.

Solzhenitsyn is portrayed as a sage and fearless man whose strength seems to have no bounds. He is an idealist whose ideal of freedom of expression has been tempered through suffering, yet who has lost his grip on reality. He is ascetic and self-reliant. Medvedev never says that Solzhenitsyn thinks badly of the acquaintances who began to shun him once the organs of security stand to isolate him from society in a brusque and often illegal manner.

Such stoicism is equally present at the height of his fame when the newspaper **Pravda**, the organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in an article titled "In the Name of Truth in the Name of Life," praises him:

"Into our literature there has come a writer gifted with a rare talent ...Solzhenitsyn's story at times calls to mind Tolstoy's artistic power in its depiction of the national character ...But why is it that upon reading this remarkable story not only is one's heart wrung with grief but a light penetrates one's soul? It is because in it people remained people even in an atmosphere of mockery ..."

When, after the appearance of the article cited above, a correspondent from one of the news agencies approached him for an interview about his life and future literary plans, Solzhenitsyn declined to speak.

The book also provides an insider's insight into the Kremlin intrigues which resulted in Krushchev being ousted in 1964.It gives the Westerner an idea of how literature is an industry in the Soviet Union."Faulty" specimens are rejected by ignorant, faceless quality controllers called censors. The workings of the goverment are mocked in mild satire which is often indistinguishable from anger.

The plight of the conscious Soviet wishing to write good literature is expounded by Mednedev when he speaks of his friend and Solzhenitsyn's benefactor, the poet and editor Aleksandr Tvardovsky. "What we need is not the kind of freedom of the press that you see in the West," said Tvardovsky, "but simply the freedom of creativity we had in our own country in the twenties."

Indeed, the twenties was a golden decade for Soviet literature.It was a time before any official statement had been made concerning the role of literature in the state, so literature was characterized by open interchanges of ideas and constructive criticism. Competition for the best literature existed as the determinant for publication. The literature produced was sometimes odd, but more than occasionally, brilliant. "Give us the chance," the conscious writers seem to say to their rulers, "and we will write you **great Soviet** literature."

It is this reviewer's conclusion that this book, while a revealing document, is not a great work. It serves a function somewhat analogous to Boswell's admiring biography of Samuel Johnson.The analogy contains an addition bitter twist.While living in London for a year doing scientific research, Medvedev was deprived of his Soviet passport, thus barring forever return to his homeland.It has been the case in the past with many Soviet writers that once they left their homeland, they no longer produced significant work and died a sad death. Fortunately, Medvedev has other nonliterary pursuits to carry him through.

Review: ringo's solo

By CAROL MILLER

Ringo Starr's first solo album is a series of surprises and contrasts.The list of credits promises everything. As well as a little help from Ringo's old friends, Paul, John, and George, there are contributions from Billy Preston, Nicky Hopkins, David Bromberg, and Harry Nilsson.It is a formidable collection of talent.

The first listening tends to be disappointing. The richness and fullness of this album can be overwhelming.It is almost too much, as in "Photograph," a song that appeals to AM as well as FM disc jockeys. Yet, the music grows on the listener. Much of it is so unconventional that it really takes getting used to.

Basically, Ringo has produced an album of boogie music.In "Oh My My," one of the bounciest songs on the record, Ringo sings, "Oh my my, o my my, you can boogie you can slide,/ Oh my my, oh my my, we can boogie till we die/ Oh my my, if you try, it's guaranteed to keep you alive." This is the fever one starts to catch after listening to the record enough times.

The opening selection sets the pace.Written by John Lennon, "I'm the Greatest" has a hard rock beat.The last line of the chorus is "All I wanna do, is boogaloo" and it creates the right atmosphere nicely.Despite the obnoxious lyrics (Lennon is the last person in the world who has to sing about how great he is) it's a good song and a fun beginning.

"You're Sixteen", the last song of the first side, would have sounded at home fifteen or twenty years ago.This one, as many others do, shows the rough, unrefined quality of Ringo's voice.All the lushness of the music cannot hide the lack of smoothness or softness.Yet, while this may be surprising at first, it's a voice that grows more pleasing as it grows more familiar."Sixteen" works partly because it sounds so old and corny ("You walked out of my dreams and into my arms").But the song succeeds on more than just a nostalgic level.It is good music being played by excellent musicians.

The entire album attains a level of sophistication that most artists will never reach. It is this sophistication, perhaps, that sets the record apart and causes it to be so different from every other sound available today.

"man—made middlebury"

A fascinating look at the architectural history of the town of Middlebury is now possible in the Johnson Gallery at Middlebury College.

The visual study, covering every major architectural style of the 19th Century from Post Colonial through the Shingle type found in Middlebury, is now on display at the Johnson Gallery until February 28.

Known as "Man-Made Middlebury," the show includes extensive photographs of exteriors, interiors and moulding details, as well as original floor plans, old house joiner tools, and window sash and other fragments salvaged from demolished 19th Century buildings in the area. There also is a 15-minute continuous run slide show reviewing the architectural styles with Middlebury examples, and a collection of the popular carpenter handbooks available in the early 1800s.

Assembled under the direction of Glenn M. Andres, assistant professor of art at Middlebury, the show is the culmination of research begun last fall in an Architectural Seminar at the College and continued during winter term last month.

Despite the amount of material gathered for the show, the research of Middlebury architecture is by no means complete, according to Professor Andres. "This show is meant not only to acquaint interested people with the progress thus far, but also to perhaps bring forth facts which individuals remember about the history of their houses or a neighbor's house. These facts would be invaluable to the completion of this project."

Johnson Gallery is open to the public daily from 1 to 5 pm. Monday through Sunday and from 7 to 10 pm. on Tuesday and Wednesday.

european theater

This coming Thursday and Friday, Feb.28 and March 1st, M.C.A.B. is sponsoring Action Theater, a touring theater group based in Europe, which will perform a different original play each evening at 8:00 in Wright Theater. Admission will be $1.00.

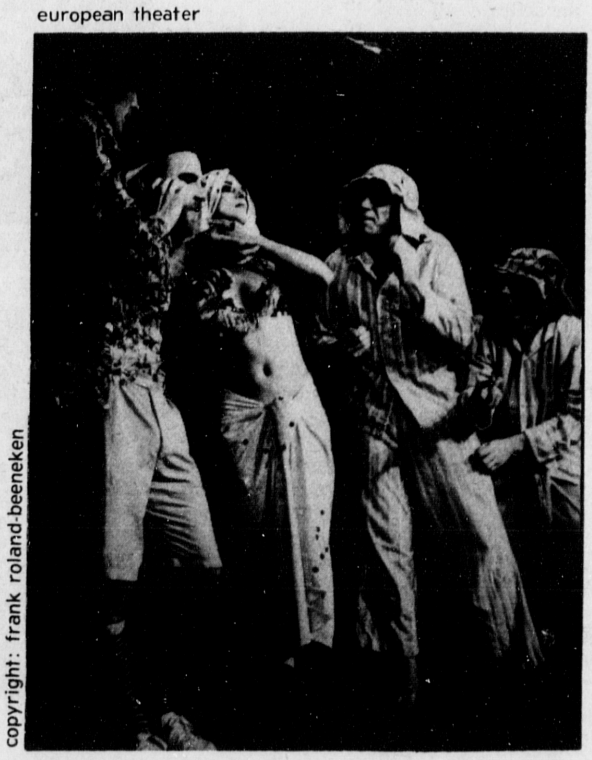
The plays are primarily in English, although there is a certain amount of dialogue in French and German. The dialogue is designed to be understood, and the plays appreciated, even if one is not familiar with the foreign languages.The plays are noted for their biting wit and sarcasm.

Action Theater has been critically acclaimed in Europe. **Le Soir** of Brussels said that they "Awoke dormant sensibilities on the part of the audience ..by turn tender, funny , and cruel." **Politiken** of Copenhagen has characterized their style as a "well-motivated, surrealistic mixture of fact and fantasy."

Berlin's **Die Welt**, reviewing their performance in the Ludwigkirchstrasse last summer, ended a praise-filled review by advising that "Friends of theatrical handstands, drastic madness and absolute wantoness shouldn't stay away any longer."

L'Illustre writes "They perform with impertinence, disrespect, and humor. They mock us by mocking themselves and our idols-love, money, politics, sex, television, the drive for pleasure, and success ..behind every gag, every jest, is a willingness, to social and political criticism."

european theater



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the middlebury campus

price on dream interpretation

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

David Price (English) delivered a Winter Term lecture, entitled "Dreams and Nightmares", on January 30. After presenting a brief history of dream analysis, Mr. Price gave sample interpretations of several students' dreams taken from his "Dreams" Winter Term course.

Throughout the ages, people have paid attention to the meaning of dreams, Mr. Price explained. At first, dreams were thought to be sent into the sleeping person's mind from outside sources. Or they were thought to be what happened to the soul as it left the body during sleep. There were even some people whose sole profession was interpreting dreams.

However, with the advent of the Scientific Revolution, logic began to dominate superstition, even in matters of dreams. Dreams, Mr. Price stated, were considered to be "static of the mind" and important as such.

Sigmund Freud's theories then appeared on the scene. Freud worked with neurotics and reflected on how they dealt with dreams. Freud decided, Mr. Price contiued, that every dream represented the fulfillment of a repressed wish, usually one associated with "infantile sexuality."

In 1900, Freud published **The Interpretation of Dreams**, and his theories about dreams dominated all thought on the subject.

According to Freud, Price explained, dreams showed "fulfillment of a wish" and were the "guardian of sleep." Each dream contains a "manifest content", which is what the dream is about on the surface. This is unimportant, but the dream's hidden aspects, its "latent content", is meaningful.

Mr. Price continued that according to Freud, a person's primal wish, which is usually suppressed by consciousness, emerges in sleep. However, a person could not sleep if he were faced with his real wish, so the subconscious disguises it. This hidden wish is the latent content of a dream.

To discover this hidden meaning, Mr. Price said, Freud used a method of "free association". Patients were asked what they associated with various elements of the dream. By studying these associations, Freud could discover the source of the patient's problem.

The next major dream psychologist was Carl Jung. Jung did not feel that dreams necessarily expressed wishes, but that they helped the dreamer to attain a "psychic balance."

According to Jung, dreams represent the statement and/or resolution of a problem. The manifest content of a dream should be respected. What is important in deciphering a dream is discovering what the conscious attitudes which are expressed in the dream act as compensation for. A dream is seen as meaningful when both the conscious and unconscious minds cooperate.

Although Jung's theories appear valid, Mr. Price noted, it is "still hard to discard Freud." All dream theory since the time of Freud and Jung, Price said, "depends on and stems from these giants."

REM Sleep

The next advance in dream study, Price continued, took place recently at the University of Chicago. This was the discovery of Rapid-Eye-Movements (REM) in sleep.

Researchers discovered that there are periods of sleep when the sleeper's eyes move very rapidly. People who were awakened during these periods of REM sleep were always dreaming.

The scientists discovered that during REM sleep, dreams were "visual and bizarre." What was dreamt in non-REM sleep was apparently more trivial, and harder to remember.

The importance of this new discovery, according to Mr. Price, was that it helped to "shift the emphasis to ordinary man's dreams, and to realize their importance in life."

Mr. Price said, however, that the recent books on how to analyze dreams are "ridiculous." Dreams, he said, are "far too complex and far too personal" to be routinely analyzed in that way. Dreams, he said, are emotionally rooted "desires of self."

Mr. Price then said he would share some "selected dream experiences" of students in his course, and attempt to analyze them as illustrations of "how to come at a dream."

There are three rules of dream interpretation which, Price stated, it was necessary to understand. "Arbitrary interpretation is inadmissable." Price said that one can never make a blanket statement that when a certain object appears in a dream, it always means the same thing.

Secondly, one "must have necessary antecedents of dreams, if they're recoverable." Price mentioned that most dreams are based on something that happened just a day or two before. If a person appears in a dream whom the dreamer has not seen for a long time, it is most likely that something occurred to remind the dreamer of that person.

Finally, Mr. Price said, "the interpretation of dreams has to click with the dreamer." If the interpretation does not mean anything to the dreamer, it is probably not correct.

continued on p. 15

student forum...

continued from p. 2

already established in medicine, dentistry, and engineering. The 3-2 program permits students to take three years in an undergraduate curriculum, and then take two years at a graduate institution.

The Council is also re-evaluating the methods for determining departmental honors and may suggest dropping the grade "A plus" from the curriculum. It is tinkering with the ranges of summa, magna, and cum laude distinctions, which now stand at 60 for cum laude, 75 for magna cum laude, and 80 for summa cum laude. These numbers are based on a scale of 10, with 10 being an "A plus", 9 an "A", 8 an "A minus", and so on. The establishment of a program in clinical psychology will also be considered.

The Community Council reported that it had passed the two recommendations of the Fraternities Working Group. The first suggested that two students be appointed to the Trustees' Undergraduate Life Committee. The second asked President Armstrong to deliver an annual "state of the college" message.

frats...

continued from p. 3

d. the fraternities retained ownership, and the college rescinded rebates? Yes 288, No 982.

7. Are you interested in an alternative to the college system of ...
a. housing? 885 Yes, 392 No.
b. eating? 995 Yes, 290 No.
c. social activity? 869 Yes, 375 No.

8. Do you feel the fraternity system contributes to the educational process here
a. intellectually? Yes 376, No 838.
b. socially? Yes 1116, No. 159.
c. emotionally? Yes 917, No 297.

NOTE: This questionaire was formulated by the Fraternity Fact-Finding Commission and circulated to the student body at registration. The results were compiled by that Commission.

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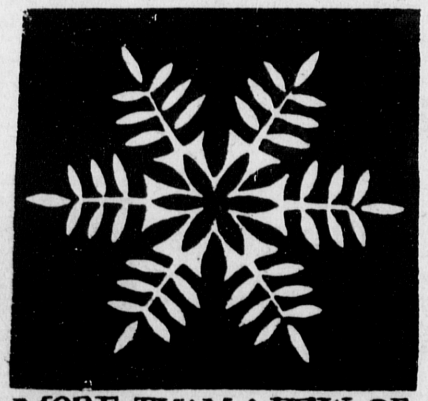

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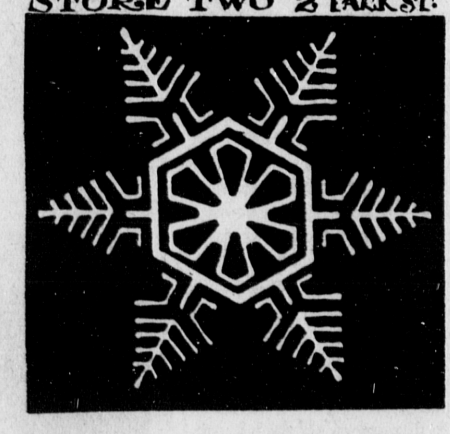

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e.q. news

By TOM PLUMB

This issue's environmental red letter dates from the past will cover February 14—February 28.

On February 14, 1893, the Sierra National Forest was established with headquarters in Fresno, California.

On February 15, 1970, a federal panel of experts began a study of alleged harm to plants, animals and humans by a chemical weed killer, Silvex, used last summer to control brush in Toronto National Forest near Globe Arizona. Silvex is similar to the herbicides 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Sanity—1, Herbicides—0.

Department of the Interior Secretary Rogers Morton denied an extension of U.S. Royalty Oil Corporation's oil and natural gas drilling lease within Los Padres National Forest, California on February 16, 1970. He was afraid that drilling operations might drive an estimated 50 condors from their nesting area within the forest. Condor's are the nation's largest birds, of which only 70-80 exist. They are extremely sensitive to noise.

One of the most famous Indian leaders who fought the advance of the White man across the United States, Geronimo, died on February 17, 1909.On February 17, 1969 Interior Secretary Walter Hickel amended the federal oil regulations to make oil companies responsible for pollution caused by their offshore wells whether or not they prove responsible.

This is the first major government action since the leak began off Santa Barbara. And on February 17, 1970, the Oregon Supreme Court ruled that all dry-sand areas of the Pacific Seashore in that state are reserved for public use. Thus some 300 miles of wild and dramatically scenic beach are to be preserved in their natural condition forever. This landmark case may point the way toward protecting areas of seashore in other states where there has been a similar custom of public use and enjoyment.

On February 18, 1929, the Norbeck-Anderson Act authorized federal funds for a national system of waterfowl refuges and established the Migratory Bird-Conservation Committee comprised of members of the president's cabinet. The Department of Agriculture on February 18, 1970 took the fungicide, Panogen, off the market after it was believed to be responsible for causing irreparable damage to the nervous systems of three New Mexican children after they ate meat from a hog that had been fed with treated seed.

The first oil pipeline within oil regions was laid in 1862 by Barrows and Co, under the direction of J.L. Hutchins at the James Tarr Farm at Oil Creek, Pa, a distance of 2.5 miles to the Humboldt refinery at Plumer, Pa. on Cherry Run. It was completed February 19, 1863 but was abandoned because of leakage.

No Ula-ai-hawane, an animal species, has been found since a specimen was obtained on February 20, 1892 in Hawaii. The species is apparently extinct.

An act providing for "securing lands for preservation as National Parks through the acquisition of lands in private ownership through donations" was passed on February 21, 1925.Sonic booms produced in Mesa Verde National Park by jets from the Strategic Air Command caused 66,000 tons of rock to fall on February 21, 1968.

Bitteroot (Montana), Flathead (Montana), Lewis and Clark (Montana), Bighorn (Wyoming), Black Hills (S.D.), Teton (Wyom), Uinta (Utah), Stanislaus (Calif), Mount Baker (Wash), and Olympic National Forests were established on February 22, 1897.

Daniel Boone National Forest with headquarters in Winchester, Kentucky was established on February 23, 1937. A study by the Coast Guard revealed on February 23, 1972, that 392 barrels of oil can be expected to be spilled every day by tankers traveling to and from the Alaskan port of Valdez if the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline is built. This is equivalent to 17,248 gallons of oil.

On February 24, 1970, U.S. Supreme Court upheld a decision by the California Supreme Court that the state's abortion law is unconstitutional because it was too vague.The California Supreme Court also questioned whether a state should interfere with a woman's choice to bear children.

The San Bernardino National Forest was established with the General Leasing Act providing for the disposition of minerals on public lands and how those lands will be leased was passed.

The House of Representatives rejected the Timber Supply Bill which would have allowed increased logging in the national forests on February 26, 1970.

A suit, Parker vs.U.S., was brought into the U.S. District Court in Colorado, to restrain the defendants from selling or cutting timber in the East Meadow Creek area of the White River National Forest in Colorado on February 27, 1970. The defendants included the U.S.A., Clifford Hardin, Edward Cliff (US Forest Service), David Nordwall (regional Forester), and James Folkestad (Supervisor, White River National Forest).The plaintifs included 13 Colorado citizens, the Sierra Club, and the Eagle's Nest Wilderness Committee.

In Lichtenstein, the only country in the western world where women cannot vote, men narrowly defeated a suffrage bill and faced taunts of placards stating "We doubt your virility," on February 28, 1971.

Onassis in New Hampshire

"Beware of Greeks Bearing Gifts." This appears on bumper stickers, not in Spiro Agnew's homestate of Maryland, but in New Hampshire.Why would New Hampshire be wary of Greeks? The answer lies in Durham, N.H. Aristotle Onassis is coming to town with a gift, a 400,000 gallon-a-day oil refinery, and many residents do not want it.

This bumper sticker is especially appropriate when you consider his M.O. It was like something out of Greek History. One woman last September was approached by two men who said they represented a man who was tired of urban life, craved isolation, and wanted to buy her property. Others were told that the land was being sought for some sort of nature sanctuary.Three real estate firms were moving swiftly through the area putting options down on land. 3,261 acres were put under option in Durham, prices climbed when word got out, and Lunging Island out on the Isle of Shoals, a cluster of granite outcroppings off the coast, was optioned.

And then on November 27, Governor Meldrim Thomson announced Onassis's plan to put up a $600 million refinery in Durham.

What's at stake? Conservationists and homeowners forsee a spoilage of New Hampshire's 18 miles of coast. Others believe it will mean tax benefits, jobs, the development of allied petrochemical industry, and cheaper oil in the region.

To date two organizations have been formed to stop the construction of the refinerey. One is Save our Shores, the other is the Committee for Regional Oil Planning. The former has circulated a petition which was signed by 4,000 people.

The latter was formed in Kittery Point, Me.by a navel architect, who has worked on oil tankers, Arthur Martin.His concern is the Isle of Shoals where an offshore dock for supertankers is planned. This island cluster attracts local boatmen and is a grounds for lobstermen and fishermen. The Unitarian and Congregational Churches have maintained a conference center on Star Island since 1916 and have hired a lawyer to fight the plan. On Appledore Island, Cornell University, SUNY, and UNH have jointly set up a marine laboratory to take advantage of the clear water and abundant sea life.The refinery would put them out of business

There will be a meeting of the N.E. Transportation Coalition on Saturday February 23, at Berkshire Community College, in Pittsfield, Ma, from 10-4.There will be no admission charge.The meeting will deal with existing plans to create better public transportation services in the N.E. and to establish new committees to study other areas of the N.E. If you are interested in attending this conference, Tom Plumb, Box 3199, is tentatively planning to drive down to the conference and may have some room.

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Letters to the editor

To the Editor:

Mid Year Quiz for Careful **Campus** Readers

1) Historical Analogies: Indicate for the following pairs of names whether the persons named are (i) dissimilar, (ii) mildly similar, (iii) very similar, (iv) the very same person!

R.M. Nixon	J. I. Armstrong
Gerald Ford	Paul Cubeta
Rose Mary Woods	Pat Hokanson
Henry Kissinger	Kim Sparks
Ron Ziegler	Larry Chase
Clarence Cook	Fred Spencer
Joe McCarthy	Nat Forbes
Sam Ervin	Robert Pack
Murray Dry	Fishbait Miller
Charles Lennon	John Peter Zenger
Hiroshi Miyagi	Fu Man Chu
Felix Rohatyn	Felix Culpa
Steve Olson	Steve Early
Greg Dennis	Dennis O'Brien
Susan Hong	Emily Bronte

2) Write an essay of not more three columns comparing the Middlebury Board of Trustees to one or all of the following: (a) The General Motors Corporation, (b)The Mafia, (c)The College of Cardinals, (d)The **Guardia Civil**, (e)The Communion of Saints, (f)The Houston Oilers. (Note: what you suspect is every bit as good as what you know. Rhetorical questions may be substituted for facts throughout)

3)The following is a complete and exact quotation from the **Campus**, January 31, 1974, p4. Is it true? "The Trustees have approved the construction of this new housing but did not O'Brien." (Address all answers to the Dean of the College, Old Chapel. Urgent)

4) Rank order in **value** (political, moral, aesthetic, monetary) the following bases for eulogizing the late Rambling and Scrambling: — Controversial—interesting —different—accurate.

(Note: If your answer is controversial, interesting, and different, submit for publication)

5) If it costs 6000 yen for the International Hotel in Tokyo, what does it cost for a room and bath at the Novosobirsk Hilton?

6) Compare (in 25 words or less) Nat Forbes and Fraternities on the following characteristics: selectivity, maintenance of front lawn, demo derbies, snowplowing, rebate policy.

Dennis O'Brien
Dean of the College

To the Editor:

Now if you can spare me a minute, let me say a word about this Joe McCarthy problem you're having. Accusations have been hurled and countered of bad behavior on the part of the press in Middlebury.

I feel that I have some qualifications, because in the debate, my history, if not my name, figured in the general bruiting-about over the mortal wounding of the sensitive souls of the press. (I, you see, was one of the editors who left because people kept kicking sand in my face at the Community Council meetings, those bullies)

The press said that people weren't nice to them because the press said things that the people didn't want to hear. And the people (excuse for a moment my use of The Dean Mother Wonnacott's person as a cipher for the people. With the socialist labor caucus' forbearance, it is essential to the rising of my dialectic loaf) said, well, start acting nice.

And the press said, we are just saying things that are true. We're just doing our job.

And the people said, what do you think your job is?

—our job is to tell the truth, tell people what is going on.

—no, it can be defined easier than that. Your job is to serve the good of the people.

—that's what we're doing.

—no, you aren't.i are the people, and i say you're not serving the people's good.

—you are dean wonnacott. we are the people. you are the lords. we have a right because we are people. we pay for it. we have a right to say.

—no. the people, like the press is part of the Larger Body. So even though the people don't think so, they agree with the Larger Body. Because they are a part of it. And a part can't disagree with the whole.

And you see, we are the larger body. Just look at the charter. We are the Board of Directors. We are the rulers, so we are in charge of the whole, and the part that is the people must agree, so they are a part of us, and really we are them. After all, the head considers the arm to be its own. So I tell you that you the people don't agree with what you people say the public good is. We are the public good. We know what is good for us.

—but we are the backbone of the college, we own it. your job is to serve us.

—that's right. you people are the owners, the bosses. big capitalists. we are your servants. we are the people. the **Real** people. we're both. We're in charge, and we're the servants, so you have to agree because we're the people in charge, and you are only the people.

—It doesn't matter. We quit anyway. We only thought that it would be fun to fight. So we wrote you a letter. It was fun. Thanks, and good luck.

And the press rose up in the air, floated away on a gentle breeze, and wafted to the land of oz.

Thanks you.

Stephen Olson
Rosemount, Minnesota

To the Editor:

The recent fracas and flurry of letters and editorials over the disappearance of Nat Forbes' column, "Rambling and Scrambling," moved me to peruse the back issues of this year's **Campus** in order to form an opinion concerning Forbes' contribution to the college community.

I concluded that Forbes was producing a generally well-written and interesting column that contained information concerning the school which otherwise would have gone unknown to most of us. I also concluded that at times the level of journalistic quality of his column reached an incredible low. His use of insinuation and sarcasm created what occasionally was a very ugly column.

The illustration accompanying the first column of the year – a sketch of a hand giving a "well-known American gesture of contempt", with a piece of string tied around the protruding finger, seems to give a fairly accurate idea of Forbes' attitude. Lest I be accused of insinuation and innuendo myself, I would like to offer a few facts concerning what I found in my examination of Forbes' editorial past.

In the November 8th issue, he gave a very sarcastic account of President Armstrong's tenth anniversary testimonial. His right to give a very sarcastic account is not questioned. He can refer to Armstrong as "Himself" all he wants as long as he thinks it is clever, or communicates his point, and as long as he is allowed space in the paper.

However, his comment on the resolution adopted by the Student Forum saluting Armstrong which went as follows: "The vote of the Forum on that resolution, however, was less that unanimous", gave me the distinct impression that not only was the vote less than unanimous, it was distinctly close. However, the next issue contained a letter from the chairman of the Student Forum, where we were told that the voting results were 31 for, 4 against, and 1 abstention. This is known as false insinuation.

In an October 25th editorial by Forbes he says that there are some "statements and assumptions" in the Special Committee grant requests to the Rockefeller and Braitmeyer Foundations which he feels are crucial for the college community to be aware of. But since Armstrong wouldn't let him publish the entire proposal, and since he felt that a discussion of the "statements and assumptions" without the entire proposal would be unfair to Armstrong and the Committee, we are left without a clue as to what these crucial items are.

It is odd that Forbes, who seems to have successfully avoided worrying about unfairness to Armstrong in the past, and in this editorial in which he draws a comparison with Nixon, should leave us hanging like this.

I am reminded of Hugh Scott's talk a few weeks ago in which he announced that he had information which would completely exonerate Nixon, but he couldn't reveal it because of a promise of some sort. I am also reminded of Senator Joe McCarthy's list of Communists in the State Department, which he also never revealed. This is known as innuendo.

In the December 6th issue, Nicholas Clifford calls upon Forbes to reveal his "statements and assumptions", saying that his reading of the document had uncovered nothing resembling Forbes' innuendoes (my word, not Clifford's).

And reveal them he did. Apparently the proposal had four points of discussion which Forbes had trouble with. 1) The proposition that college is a 4 year experience from the ages of 18 to 21 should be re-examined. 2) Should schooling interrupted by work, service activities, and travel be legitimized? 3) Is it possible there are too many offerings in the curriculum? And 4) What constitutes a Middlebury education should be re-evaluated.

His point here is that the Committee either did not discuss, or did not publish the results of their discussions of these points. This is hardly the earth shattering revelations compared to the Watergate tapes in his editorial, which Forbes had promised us.

He furthermore reveals that he did not bother to take the time to ask any Committee members if they did discuss these questions. He had since found out, from Mr. Clifford, that they did. I have my own question. Why did Nat Forbes find it necessary to go to the trouble of making all the fuss and insinuation that he did for such a minor matter?

My answer -- the self-fancied Jack Anderson of the **Campus** finds it more fun to call attention to himself than to bother to do any investigative reporting.

Although I did find some redeeming social value in Forbes' columns, I do not think that it warrants all the wringing of the towel that has gone on concerning its demise. I would be interested to learn exactly what the criticisms of Forbes were that led to his decision to terminate the column. His sensitivity concerning the "personal condemnation" is odd when one considers the amount of personal condemnation which occurred in his column.

The attempts of the **Campus** staff and a few letters to make Forbes into some sort of martyr are ridiculous. Forbes is far from a martyr. He simply can't take what he dishes out.

David Tartter '77

To the Editor:

At the risk of abusing in one fell swoop a privilege I never made much use of while Business Manager of the **Campus**, I now take up the editorial cudgel, and will either bludgeon things into oblivion, or batter them into action.

First, re: Nat Forbes and Rambling and Scrambling.

First, let it be understood that what follows is in no way apologia for Nat Forbes. He and I have had a personal animus for quite a bit, and so I have no reason to stand up for him to defend him. On the other hand, a far more important matter than the individual concerned is in question. That matter is one of the right of an individual at this College or in any other institution in this country or any other to **speak his mind**.

Mind you, I'm not advocating the abuse of this privilege; rather, what I am advocating is its full and proper exercise by a qualified member of the society.

Now whether or not one likes or dislikes Mr. Forbes, one must grant his eminent qualifications for expressing his opionions: that is, he is a student, he is not a cretin (?), and he exercised a function on the board of a communications medium. Having been myself at one time a member of that same board, I would vouch for the general intelligence of its members.

Further, I would hope that the Administration would not be too eager to point out that they may have goofed; and if they did, better to review those admissions requirements, before who knows how many more of "them" will be let in.

Finally, and most to the point, he is a student, and has a very active interest in this institution, not merely because he is paying $4000 per anum to attend, but also because he is putting in a number of years here, attempting to leave a mark, and presumably trying to work for the common good in the ways open to him.

Now, we have approached his qualifications. Let's go on and start looking at the plethora of articles and letters that appeared in the **Campus** of January 31. First, the editorial comment.

I approve not only the particular sentiment expressed by Charlie Lennon on Nat, furthermore I am extremely concerned that his statement on "Student-Administration-Trustee communication (having) not been successfully communicated" will be lost amongst the other parts of the Editorial. What has been tried time and again by slightly cooler heads in both Administration and Student Body is at every turn defeated, destroyed, shaken, weakened—and why? People have not learned to open their ears and hear and **listen**, on either side.

When does the Administration as a whole expect the Students to consider their ideas and projects with anything other than disdain? When does the Student body expect the Administration to stop treating them like children?

I'll tell you when—when both sides learn to communicate to each other the fact that both are interested in the future of this institution, and that even though their methods and maybe even their goals may disagree, they both want the same thing—a better Middlebury. Sound like hogwash? Propaganda? Maybe; but where's the hurt in really trying?

Again, on Charlie's editorial, I agree with him that a newspaper must make its own definition of newsworthiness, and

continued on p. 9

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letters...

continued from p. 8

that this cannot be subject, at **any time**, to the control or sayso of any individual or organization.

For example, do you think for one minute that the town fathers of Somerville, Mass, when investigated by the **Boston Globe** in late 1972, felt that any of their activities were "newsworthy?" I'm quite sure if you'd asked them, you'd have never seen their names in newsprint on that particular investigation.

Nonetheless, the **Globe** felt it had a responsibility not only to its readers but to the general citizenship of that city and of the state of Massachusetts to point out that such things as were going on **did** go on, and that it ought to be stopped. (The matter in question was one of corruption in the awarding of contracts).

As with the **Globe**, so with the **Campus**. It reports what it sees, regardless of who thinks what of what's been printed.

(Mind you I'm not accusing the Administration of corruption).

Charlie's last statement is to be particularly applauded in the light of this controversy—it would be too easy to step away and say "**Sorry, I don't need trouble right now!' Trouble has no season, needless to point out.**

Second: re Mrs. Wonnacott's letter about Nat Forbes. At the risk of offending someone personally, especially a friend, which I do not in any way care to do, let me say I have seen better statements from her than this last. She is as guilty as she accuses Nat of being by utilizing a particularly gross and distasteful comparison—by comparing Nat to Joe McCarthy.

Furthermore, unless I read wrong, there is a slur attached to the words "political man." This, I insist, is not something taken out of context—read it, and then tell me what it brings to mind. I see Watergate, bugging, etc, etc, etc.—I really hope that wasn't what she had in mind.

Furthermore, Mrs. Wonnacott, permit me to point out that anything can be **read** in two ways, just as anything can be **written** in two ways.

Third: re Susan Hong's letter. I can confirm her remarks, because I worked for both Messers. Duff and Votta, and the reasons she quotes as being theirs for quitting are precise.

Furthermore, I know from some personal knowledge that the two Editors that she names as being those really in question is accurate, **to the extent** that pressures other than academic were brought to bear on them, forcing them to resign.

Fourth: re. Nat Forbes' letter. Let me say that youth has nothing to do with style.

Fifthly, and here's hoping that the medieval signification of the number five as being one of wisdom will carry through, I happen, personally, to think that it's time that the Administration begin leveling with us, not only for Dr. Armstrong's trips abroad (the last being admittedly for a good reason), but for any number of things.

For example, if I may be so slow-witted as to refer to a dead horse I can't help beating, how about the new Fletcher Field House being built long afore anything positive is done about the Library? Hmmm? How about it folks? I'm not suggesting that you explain every little bitty thing to us, but how about dealing with us as though we were twenty plus, and not four minus years old?

How about making your whole system of education work here, by dealing with us as you preach—as men and women, rather than as bumbling children who understand nothing? Why not try it, or if it frightens you, why are you in the business in the first place?

And as for the students, isn't time you crawled out of your loft and made a presence of yourself, rather than spending four years as a specter passing through? Are you fed up? I am.

Ron Duquette '74

To the Editor:

I write this letter to comment on the article in the winter issue of the **College Newsletter** entitled "Can Middlebury's Fraternities Survive?". As the **only** student quoted I feel it is my responsibility to explain my reaction to that article.

The article displeases me in several respects, the most disheartening of which is the following: The editor feels compelled to present the Administration viewpoint on the fraternity situation and ignores his journalistic responsibility to investigate both sides of the issue. Through his article, the editor presents to the alumni a bias against fraternities before he has looked at both sides of the story.

After the one-and-a-half hour taped interview I had with the editor, I quickly began to realize several startling facts:

1) The editor had not read several of the most important documents and articles concerning the fraternity issue this academic year, yet he planned to write an "unbiased" article on the situation.

2) The documents and articles he had read and studied were only those of fellow administration officials.

3) The only student input in the entire article is drawn from a somewhat garbled tape of my interview. There is absolutely no indication in the article that any other student opinion was even so much as considered (eg, the Preliminary Report of the Student Forum Working Group on Fraternities).

4) The editor's lack of information regarding fraternities in 1974 and his abundance of misconceptions regarding fraternities were even more overwhelming than those presented to me by Dean O'Brien in his July letter, and in the notorious Community Council meeting in September.

5) The editor was not aware of the activities of the five-person fact-finding committee appointed by the Community Council, yet he felt justified in saying "... several of this remnant are in poor fiscal health," before the fact-finding committee had even considered making a report on financial matters.

For the above reasons, I felt the editor was unqualified to put together the article; however, I expected that a person in such an influential position as a prime source of information for the alumni would have presented a more objective view of the situation.

In conclusion, I would like to make it clear that fraternities are not the financially and intellectually bankrupt remnants of a past era, as the editor continues to imply. Rather, I feel fraternities are institutions capable of evolving through time, as any institution must if it is to remain viable.

I feel that fraternities are a definite asset to the college community; admittedly, they are not without their faults, but these faults should be corrected through cooperation and communication rather than through manifestos and propaganda.

William H.Hoyt
Chrm, Student Forum W. G. on Frats
Chi Psi President (1973)

To the Editor:

There is a paradoxical element in the College's generally laudable recent review of its Tenure policies. As in the past, the College refuses to officially release the results of the tenure and reappointment decisions. Although I have no wish to embarrass publicly any faculty member, the decisions involved seem to me to be of such importance to the community that they should be available for public scrutiny in some manner.

This refual is particularly odd in light of the new decision procedures that are open to the faculty member involved. If the proceedings are truly open to the faculty and just, and all grounds for review have been pursued, there should be no possibility of embarrassment and no hesitancy about publishing the results.

Finally, published results would help to make clear the effective force of the new review guidelined rather than forcing the community to judge these procedures on the mere faith that the guidelines are not merely rhetorical.

Unless the decisions are released and the review procedures are placed in the open, the possibility of community indignation and mistrust on the scale of the Joan Peters case will continue to exist.

Richard Eldridge

To the Editor:

In recent months there has been controversy throughout Vermont over the length of the legislative week.

Much of the misunderstanding grows out of the difference between a full-time, and a part-time legislature. The larger states such as New York and California have full-time, professional legislatures with conpensation well over $20,000 per year. The legislators are provided with offices and staff. The smaller states generally have part-time, citizen legislatures with sessions lasting from sixty to one hundred days. The compensation for the part-time legislator is understandably less. (Approximately $2100 per year in Vermont) The citizen legislator must allocate some of his time for his occupational responsibilities. In addition, part of the job of the legislator is to be available to his constituents on weekends.

We live in a time when public confidence in the governmental process is low. Our institutions should constantly be re-examined for possible improvement.

The part-time Vermont Legislature has had a good track record in many areas of governmental endeavor. There are many suggestions for reform. For instance, the Vermont Legislature could benefit from additonal staffing to do the necessary research to prepare legislation. Additional staffing could also help insure that the executive branch expends appropriated funds consistent with legislative intent.

Moving in the direction of a full-time, professional legislature would be a step backwards. A full-time professional legislature is not in keeping with our condition or circumstances in Vermont.

Philip H.Hoff
Governor of Vermont
1962-1968
Deane C. Davis
Governor of Vermont
1968-1972

To the Editor:

On the March 5 town meeting ballot, there will be five amendments to the Vermont Constitution. Proposal One will seek to change the terms of office for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Auditor from the present two-year term to a four-year term. This proposal would further remove the politicians from the people they are supposed to represent. If Watergate and the Vietnam War have taught us anything, it is that our elected officials are too far removed from the people, and that big business and corporate industry dominate the political process.

The special interests are not only limited to influencing national politics. Here in Vermont, the politicians are unduly influenced by the real estate and developmental industry, the banking, investment, and insurance interests, the telephone and utility lobbyists. A four-year term can only serve to further insulate the Governor from the electorate. We need more job security for working people, not for politicians.

Some of the proponents of the four-year term put forth the arguments that it would save money and that political campaigns are too long detract from the business of government. The answer to the poblem of overly long election campaigns is not to have them every four years but to have shorter campaigns. The argument that it would save money to have elections every four years instead of every two is frightening. We would not consider having elections every eight or ten years to save money. The answer is to limit campaign spending, not to limit the frequency of elections.

One chance to vote every four years is not enough. We urge Vermonters to preserve the two-year term by voting NO on Proposal One on March 5 at Town Meeting.

Bernard Sanders
For the Liberty Union Executive Committee

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editorial

blossoming priorities

For the last few years, the College has been blossoming in a way with which we cannot be entirely pleased. The growth of its physical plant has been financed by the 175th Anniversary Fund Drive, and its priorities have been set by the Administration, which apparently feels that it and only it knows how Middlebury College should be developed.

This attitude initially became clear in 1971, when we learned that the College was planning to build another fieldhouse. In the opinion of many, the one million dollars earmarked in the Fund Drive for a new fieldhouse should have gone elsewhere - Starr Library, for instance. The Dana Foundation offered a $250,000 matching grant on a 3 for 1 ratio basis to the College, which raised $750,000 for the fieldhouse, and received the grant.

Just recently, the Administration decided that the College needed a new small dormitory. This will house an additional fifty students, and if enrollment does not grow, fifty fewer students may be allowed to live off-campus next year, when the dorm is completed. The Administration seems to be trying to limit students to campus living and to further homogenize the student body. A previous example of this attitude appeared when the Administration attempted to close the fraternities. The new dorm will be built with $250,000 presumably from the receipts of the Fund Drive.

And most recently, the Administration declared that it intends to have the College golf course enlarged to eighteen holes over the next few years. The funds for the project came from an anonymous donor, and were unsolicited. The project is not part of the Fund Drive, but the donation will still be matched by the Christian A. Johnson Endeavor Foundation, and this money will endow a professorship in Studio Art.

The anonymous golf course donor is alleged to have been extremely generous to the College in other areas of fund-raising, and we do not wish to appear entirely ungrateful. However, we cannot help being disappointed by the above three additions to the physical plant. They are unrelated to the integrity of Middlebury's educational imperative, and, in fact, seem superfluous. Given the meager means of this institution, they appear downright excessive and wasteful.

The furious fund-raising efforts by many members of the Administration have brought the Fund Drive to 90 % completion. We regret that several important categories of gifts donated for specific purposes are still far from their goals, while funds were easily collected to build a fieldhouse and a new dorm, and to make the golf course nicer. "Endowment for Faculty Salaries" has reached 24% of its one million dollar goal; "Library Endowment" has achieved 64% of its $500,000 goal; and "Renovations and Additions to Academic Facilities" has acquired a mere 8.2% of its $1,300,000 goal. We fail to understand why these items, essential to the quality of Middlebury education have been neglected by donors, while gifts for athletic facilities have been so lavish. And how is it that the Administration justifies pouring perhaps as much as a third of a million dollars into housing which may terminate off-campus living for fifty students?

Middlebury College is currently in competition with fifty other colleges for special Ford Foundation grants to educational institutions. The Foundation will be visiting the colleges individually, and evaluating them, according to President Armstrong, in terms of "undergraduate educational energy." Will Middlebury's apparent building priorities impress upon the Ford Foundation the College's commitment to education and academic excellence?

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affirmative action or infirm reaction ?

By GREGORY DENNIS

In the packet which they received prior to last week's Faculty Meeting, members of the faculty were sent a copy of a College document called "Affirmative Action Statement of Middlebury College." An examination of the document, however, reveals little "affirmative action" on the part of the College, other than to register a statement which should have been made years ago. Understandably enough, the College's statement was met with disappointment and derision from several women faculty members, who are the individuals most directly affected by the statement.

"Affirmative action," usually, is a program which is required of institutions receiving federal aid, with a statement which outlines efforts the institutions will take to insure that women and members of ethnic minority groups are not discriminated against in employment policy and practice. The College's Statement asserts that "The College is making additional efforts to recruit, employ, and promote qualified women and minorities, even though it has not been the policy or the practice of the College to exclude or discriminate against qualified women and minorities." Several lines later, we are told that "The College is recruiting women and minority persons as actively as it recruits white males."

So what? This is the sort of liberal, self-congratulatory, "I was against the war for years" garbage that we can no longer be satisfied with.

The statement reads further that "The College seeks to assure itself that all judgments regarding personnel are made on professional grounds only and without regard for race, color, sex, religion, or national origin." That language is revealing, because it points to the self-satisfied and unreal nature of the document. "The College seeks to reassure itself ..." Of what? That even though it has only two tenured women, even though women are repeatedly turned down when considered for reappointment, and even though there is not a single full-year minority group faculty member, the College is non-discriminatory? We are, one would suppose, to believe that the near absence of women and minorities on the faculty is a result of mere coincidence.

According to Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien, the original draft of the statement was written by Academic Vice-President Paul Cubeta sometime last year, previous to the fracas over the decision to fire English Instructor Joan Peters. That decision, of course, brought the College under fire for alleged sexism. The Statement was studied and revised several times by the Senior Faculty Council, which is comprised of Professors Saul (Biology), Munford (American Literature), and Craven (Economics). The statement was approved by the entire Faculty Council, and by the Board of Trustees at their January meeting, and read into the minutes of the Faculty Meeting last week, with absolutely no discussion of the issue.

O'Brien explained in a recent telephone interview that the College is not required to set up an "Affirmative Action Program" because it receives less than $50,000 annually in federal aid. O'Brien readily acknowledged that the College's "affirmative action" did not amount to the equivalent of a federal program. He said that "We certainly haven't put out the kind of plan which the federal government requires." He explained that the document was designed to satisfy the need for a formal position paper by the College, and to formalize a procedure for keeping records on faculty hiring and reappointment, in the event that the College should be accused of discriminatory practices.

He denied, however, that the document was designed for any specific legal case, pastor forthcoming. O'Brien said that it was his understanding that, for "the past four or five years," Dean Turner had urged departments to consider women and minorities for positions. O'Brien stressed that Mr. Cubeta was the chief engineer in the development of College policy in this area. Cubeta, however, could not be reached for comment prior to this printing.

When reached by telephone, several women faculty members indicated varying degrees of dissatisfaction with the statement. One found it "incredibly condescending in its tone," and she went on to say "I think it's incredible that they could put out a self-congratulatory statement like that when anyone at the Faculty Meeting of 130 people could look around and see four women and one or two Blacks."

Another woman faculty member said that she found it difficult to pin down exactly where practices which discriminated against women came from, but she said that she felt women were definitely discriminated against. She suspects that much of the discrimination in employment practices comes from the individual departments, which are largely responsible for choosing new members of the faculty and reappointing current faculty.

Another woman spoke at length of the subtle forms of discrimination which women encounter once they are faculty members, and she also voiced skepticism about the recent College statement. She made a reference to "male prima donas on the faculty" who greeted her "with comments like 'Hi, sexy!' " She said that she felt the College document was "one of those statements that doesn't say too much," termed it "a token of open-mindedness," and said that she wondered exactly what "additional efforts" the College was making to overcome discrimination.

The impulse which led the Faculty Council and the Trustees to accept the Affirmative Action Statement is laudable, but the form which the statement took and the assertions it makes are obnoxious and misleading. One would think that the Middlebury Faculty were a model of egalitarianism, rather than the bastion of male priviledge which it is.

As apologists for the current faculty employment system are quick to point out, the issue is one of "extraordinary complexity," and we are reminded by them that many of the recently hired faculty members have been women.

It should be noted, however, that most women do not remain at Middlebury long enough to be considered for tenure, because they are first denied reappointment. To this writer's knowledge, the only exceptions to this in the last decade have been Ms. Lick (Physical Education), Ms. Towne (Physical Education), Ms. Lamberti (History), and Ms. Heibges (Classics), all of whom are tenured. None of them, however, are full professors, even though they have all been here for at least a decade (Lamberti since 1964, Heibges since 1961, Towne since 1960, and Lick since 1956). It is not surprising that half of the tenured women faculty are in physical education, since women instructors are more readily hired in that field. One supposes that the field is somehow more "appropriate" for women.

In reading the text of the Affirmative Action Statement, one is inclined to wonder why it is that the College is making "additional efforts" in respect to women and minorities, if it is in fact the case that discrimination "has not been the policy or practice of the College" in the past. If the College has been so exemplary on this respect, why the need for "affirmative action?"

One might draw the conclusion from later sections of the Statement that the College really sees no need for action, because it apparently plans none. The inevitable hooker reads, "The College does not at this time believe it is feasible to establish specific goals for recruiting women and minority groups since 'underutilization , as defined by the Department of Labor, has not been established." Translate: "Making statements is fun and it looks good, but we're not going to do anything until we absolutely have to."

The one step authorized by the Statement which looks like "action" turns out to be a defensive move to protect the College if it should be accused of discrimination. The statement instructs "Department Chairmen and College officers with appointive responsibilities" to keep a record of their hiring procedures and the like. They can even — how magnanimous of them — "invite women and minority candidates to campus, whenever possible." The purpose of this activity, clearly, is to protect the College's interests.

One further assertion in the Statement deserves consideration. We are told that "Middlebury College does not have an anti-nepotism policy and will, when circumstances and qualifications permit, continue simultaneously to employ two or more members of the same family." To nitpick for a moment, one wonders about the use of the word "nepotism," which Webster's defines as "favoritism shown to relatives, esp. in appointment to desirable positions." It is a curious usage, unless one conjures up a Kafkaesque image of the Middlebury Faculty as one large, incestuous family ...

So much for digressions. The assertion itself is also curious. It is certainly true that married couples have been given positions as faculty, but almost inevitably, the man is given a full-time position while the woman is only hired on a part-time basis. In no case, to this writer's knowledge, has a woman been given a full-time position when her husband teaches part-time. A look at the list of "Assistants and Associates in Instruction" in the College Handbook is instructive. Of the nineteen persons listed, nine of them are women, and most of them are spouses of full-time teaches. The percentage of women who are full-time faculty is, of course, much lower.

There are, it seems, two remedies to the problem. The first lies in removing that old bogey, the tenure system. Hopefully the forthcoming report on the tenure system will suggest effective ways of loosening up the present rigidity which the Affirmative Action Statement notes. Secondly and equally importantly, the College must move to establish a policy whereby the departments will be required to recruit women and minorities more actively and hire them more frequently than their white male counterparts, and the College must make an effort in its reappointments to eliminate the de facto discrimination which now exists against women and minorities.

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Jackson's charge

To my amazement I found myself defending Richard Nixon the other day. For one who thinks he ought to be impeached this was a strange experience. (I almost caught myself looking 'round to see who was doing it) Things are becoming so topsy-turvy in this city that anything can happen. A Harris Poll, for example, says Mr.Nixon's popularity is down to 30 percent, his lowest point. But it also says that the rating of the Democratic Congress is even lower; it's down to 21 percent. A good many things are breaking loose from their moorings here in all sorts of places.

In this case the assault on the President came from a supporter of Sen. Henry (Scoop) Jackson, the Democrat from Washington who is the favorite Republican candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.Jackson is a short, energetic, likeable man. There is a direct, disarming, folksy quality about him which is quite attractive. He's no great shakes as an orator and may put you to sleep. And he's running hard for the Democratic nomination a couple of years ahead of time which just shows how we stretch out our election campaigns.

What Scoop says, in brief, is that Richard Nixon is soft on Communism. Crazy? All right, I said things were getting daft. Jackson thinks Moscow is pulling the wool over the President's eyes. And Jackson is also 100 percent for Israel and thinks the Arab pressure is just a Moscow plot. Now there may be some truth in that.But, to Scoop, things are either black or white. He gave 100 percent support for the South Vietnam war. Today he wants a full military build-up, no arms agreement with Moscow save on our terms, distrust of Kissinger and Nixon in their dealings with Moscow, and full use of any obstacles to detente, like a demand that Russia allow unrestricted Jewish immigration, oust the Arabs and make amends to Solzhenitsyn.

The Ivan the Terrible treatment of Solzhenitsyn is the best thing that ever happened to American liberals, Scoop's supporters think---it reminds them that Russia is a totalitarian state. (The Jackson thesis is that liberals don't know that) This is the theme too, of Jackson supporters Eugene Rostow and Ben Wattenburg who back a Jackson-oriented policy group, Coalition for a Democratic Majority,which is trying to pull the Democratic Party over to the conservative ("centrist") side. This also seems to be the goal of the Democrats' National Chairman Bob Strauss.

Jackson's crusade is a token of the Democratic dissension. His strong pro-Israel stand gets support from the Jewish community. He has made good professional use of his Senate chairmanship to lead the attack on the sitting-duck targets, the rapacious oil giants.Somehow or other we haven't been able so far to take the Senator as seriously as we ought, perhaps because we favor detente, or because we haven't adjusted yet to the concept of Richard Nixon being squishy toward Communism.

An American presidential election begins about a year after the previous one ends and runs three years; the present British election lasts three weeks and ends February 28. A British-type election would only be possible in America if a full voter registry were compiled from the tax list and kept ready and up-to-date; if our political parties stood for something; if we had a legislature that could reach decisions and make policy; and if the adversary leaders like Messrs.Heath and Wilson were also party leaders and fully identified in advance.

The 1972 US election probably cost 300 million dollars. The British election will cost a fraction of that (in a smaller country, of course), and there won't be contributions from ITT, the dairy interests, the oil interests and Howard Hughes. In England it wouldn't be possible to elect a prime minister of one party and stalemate him against a legislature of a rival party as we do frequently. Neither system is perfect, of course; the individual members of the House of Commons have very little say and often vote "just like their leaders tell 'em to." In the current election it seems doubtful that the winner, whoever he is, will get a big enough majority to carry on very long.

On the other hand, there is this to be said about the British system, it won't provide an imperial President who lives alone in the White House and decides by himself whether to bomb or invade, to impound funds, or to give up tapes. In Westminster there is a plural government, the members of the cabinet are consulted and have independent political strength; there is collective decision making. James Sundquist of Brookings, author of "Dynamics of the Party System", noted recently that in other English-speaking countries executive power rests in plural cabinets and that even in Russia there is the Politburo. Nations have learned through the centuries, he says, that "to entrust power to one man is inherently dangerous. In almost every organization the restraint of collective decision-making is forced upon the leader."

In Washington alone, he says, the Cabinet member has been downgraded to the status of field commander, to get and execute orders. Much of his former power is held by the ambitious presidential staff. The President is in command; it is like the military; it is appropriate that H.R. Haldeman, "the Prussian", has been replaced as chief of staff by Alexander Haig, a refired general.

Yes, the British system, like Canada's, has flexibility. To get rid of a collapsed leader you don't have to behead him, like the king, or impeach him, like a President. You just have a three week election and displace him, or not, as the electorate sees fit. America is the one great democracy without this device - this fire escape.

Notes: While we're praising Mr.Nixon, we think he and Kissinger are taking the right tack in the third great global economic crisis of the century; in the energy conference here last week they did not revert to Smoot-Hawley (1930) isolationism, but took the Marshall Plan (1947) model of collaborationBetting here is that present $10 a barrel Arab oil is unrealistic and will be down by year-end to $8Everybody loves exasperating France but, as Kissinger told a closed Congressional session, "The French have had this unparalleled facility, for 150 years, to work against their own self-interest"Mr. Nixon's proposed trip to Russia in June may come at the height of impeachment; he's laying down a spectacular dare to Congress.

affirmative action statement of middlebury college

Editor's note: This is the College's official policy statement regarding sex and ethnic discrimination in its employment practices.

Although Middlebury College is not technically required to file a written Affirmative Action Plan, it affirms as an act of good faith its intent to comply with Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended and to implement to the best of its ability the spirit of Executive Order 11246 and the October 4, 1972 Guidelines issued by the Office for Civil Rights. Middlebury College is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

The College is making additional efforts to recruit, employ and promote qualified women and minorties, even though it has not been the policy or the practice of the College to exclude or discriminate against qualified women and minorities.

To document the standards and procedures which govern employment at Middlebury College, all Department Chairmen and College officers with appointive responsibilities are expected to establish the criteria for the position, to advertise available positions, to record all data on recruiting (schools contacted, trips undertaken, counts of solicited and unsolicited dossiers meeting qualifications of the job description), to invite women and minority candidates to campus, whenever possible, and to record the judgement on all candidates interviewed by the department or the office when a recommendation for appointment was not forthcoming.

The College is recruiting women and minority persons as actively as it recruits white males. The College seeks to assure itself that all judgements regarding personnel are made on professional grounds only and without regard for race, color, sex, religion, or national orogin.

The Faculty Rules of Appointment and Tenure set forth the College's procedures for appointments and reappointment of faculty members and offer arrangements for redress and grievances if violation of academic freedom or procedures has been alleged. The College does not discriminate upon hiring, promoting or retaining faculty in either rank or salary.

Because the size of the Faculty of Middlebury College is by policy determination to remain relatively static, because the percentage of tenured faculty is now almost as large as the College can sustain for academic and financial reasons in the foreseeable future, and because the number of faculty members retiring in the next decade is less than 10% of current faculty, the opportunity for recruiting women and minority colleagues is not so great as the College would like .

The College, therefore, recognizes that it has a special responsibility to make every effort to recruit qualified women and minority group candidates when positions become available and under these circumstances of extraordinary complexity to act in a wholly equitable manner.

While a tenure system and its attendant Faculty Rules of Appointment do not apply to positions outside the regularly established academic ranks, it is nevertheless the intent of the College that for all other employees the practices and procedures adhere to the same standards and be carried out in this same spirit, to the end that no person be denied employment or related benefits at Middlebury College on the grounds of his or her race, color, sex, religion, or national origin.

The College does not at this time believe it is feasible to establish specific goals (1) for recruiting women and minority groups since "under-utilization," as defined by the Department of Labor, has not been established.

"As noted in the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission guidelines, 'disabilities caused or contributed to by pregnancy, miscarriage, abortion, childbirth, and recovery therefrom are, for all job-related purposes, temporary disabilities and should be treated as such under any health or temporary disability insurance or sick leave plan available in connection with employment' (2) This principle insures that pregnant employees will be in no worse andno better position in regard to job-related practices and benefits than an employee similarly situated suffering from other disability.The determination of the length of time an employee will require for leave because of pregnancy and childbirth is a medical decision between that woman and her physician, to be treated in the same way as other sick leave." (3)

Middlebury College does not have an anti-nepotism policy and will, when circumstances and qualifications permit, continue simultaneously to employ two or more members of the same family.

Information for a basic data file for each employee of the College is available and can be complied whenever requested by the Office for Civil Rights.

1."Projected levels of achievement resulting from an analysis by the contractor of its deficiencies and of what it can reasonably do to remedy them, given the availablity of qualified minorities and women and the expected turnover in its work force.

2. "Guidelines on Discrimination Because of Sex" Section 1604.10 (b), Federal Register, April 5, 1972, Vol. 37, No.66, p.6837.

3."Liberal Education," March 1973, p.52.

winter term...

continued from p. 1

These course areas are defined in the proposal: "The Classical Curriculum speaks to what is **judged** to be **important**: the Romantic Curriculum to what is **felt** to be **interesting**: the Metier Curriculum speaks to what is **known** to be **necessary**."

In the proposal, the Curriculum Committee suggests the institution of a new elective in Winter Term, called "Initiation." This new option would cover most of the current projects and internships. These "Initiations" would be suggested by a student and approved by his faculty adviser in terms of the student's "current curricular status." The project would then be reviewed by the Curriculum Committee, where "the principle of review will be to accept high risks for any articulated project."

Each student would be permitted to elect one "Initiation" Winter Term, although this option would most likely not be available during the Freshman year. "Initiations" would mostly take place off-campus.

"Initiations" will be basically "self-evaluatory." A written or oral appraisal of the project, or the equivalent, will be required at the end of Winter Term. "Initiations" will not be graded, but credit may be withdrawn if the Curriculum Committee judges that the student did not carry through his proposal.

Dean O'Brien said the "Initiation" is like a "type of safety valve, or wild card." He noted that he was, nonetheless, opposed to saying that only three Winter Terms would be required, and that he was "absolutely opposed" to this if someone could stay in Middlebury during the Winter Term if he were free.

The Curriculum Committee also suggests a closer definition of Internships. Under the new proposal, as it now stands, "Internships must involve significant, high level exposure to the fundamental work of an established profession." Dean O'Brien said that simply observing the profession being performed by others does not fulfill the requirement.

Student proposals for Internships would have to be reviewed by the Pre-Professional Committee of the College. Each student could elect only one Internship in his college career.

Dean O'Brien said that while "Initiations" could be a type of free "wild card" if wanted, Internships would be "a point where work goes on." He added that social service Internships would not be acceptable.

According to the new Winter Term proposal, Independent Projects would be limited to three categories.

There would be Departmental Independent Projects for department Juniors and Seniors. These projects would have to be approved by the department, and supervised by a faculty member in the department.

Secondly, Independent Projects could follow a student's interest in a subject, as demonstrated by three or more courses at the "B level or better" in areas relevant to the project. Again, the department and a supervisor must approve the project.

Dean O'Brien added that Independent Projects in creative work would normally be approved only if the student had taken two courses in the field. Otherwise the student would have to demonstrate a "high level of achievement" in the area, and gain the recommendation of a faculty member.

Independent Projects could also stem from a course taken in the immediately preceeding Fall or Spring Term. A project of this sort would be approved and supervised by the instructor of the course on which it is based.

Reading Groups will be limited to two categories. They would either be organized departmentally, intended for Juniors or Seniors in the department, or stem from regular Term courses. The latter would be open only to students who had taken the course. These courses would be supervised by the Term course's instructor.

According to the proposal, faculty supervisors must attend the Reading Group's discussion sections "with sufficient frequency to be able to assess both individual and group performance."

The faculty member would also have the option of converting the Reading Group to a regular course if the student initiating the Group agreed, and at least 10 students were interested in joining the Group.

Dean O'Brien said that the new Winter Term proposal would help to equalize the distribution of students and faculty.

Rick Eldridge '75, Chairman of the Student Forum Curriculum Working Group, said reactions to the proposal among Working Group members were mixed. There were, however, no "incredibly substantial" objections.

Eldridge mentioned that most Middlebury students feel that some change in Winter Term is needed, and they like the idea of some kind of a "guide system" as a way to equalize students' time expenditure. He added that some Working Group members are opposed to the idea of "Initiations", and feel that it is no different from requiring only three Winter Terms.

Eldridge also said that this proposal has been mentioned to the entire Student Forum, but not extensively discussed.

These proposals for changing Winter Term are not based on what was suggested in the Special Committee on the College report, stated O'Brien.

Winter Term History

Winter Term was first proposed in February, 1967, by the all-faculty Educational Policy Committee, headed by Mr. William Catton (History), who is on leave this year.

The Committee favored a single, special program designed to acquaint students with one aspect of a discipline. The Committee intended this term to allow students to pursue their individual interests. **The Committee's proposal had two further advantages. The academic calander would end before Christmas, and up to one-third of the faculty would be freed from regular duties.**

In March of 1967, the Student Educational Policy Committee endorsed the Winter Term program proposal. In April of the same year a faculty vote defeated the proposal, 50-46.

At this point, the Winter Term document was "cleaned up." The proposal of the 4-1-4 Curriculum was resubmitted to a vote, and carried 69-9. Final details of the program were to be submitted by Christmas of the next year.

In January 1968, the final draft of the Winter Term proposal was submitted to the faculty. On February 8, 1968, the proposal was given final approval by a vote of 69-29.

Winter Term has evolved, said O'Brien. For instance, Internships and Reading Courses have been added, and all of the original Winter Term guidelines have not been carried through. For example, there are not courses on all levels in many departments.

Dean O'Brien mentioned that much of what is offered in Winter Term is not in the current legislation. "What is to be given is very vague," he stated.

Dean O'Brien said he thinks that the way Winter Term operates is "a little bit tired." He feels that some changes ought to be made, as any innovations will positively effect "productivity."

Winter Term has become "awfully flabby," O'Brien added. He said the new proposal will tighten up the Internships and Independent projects, but still contain an "open texture for experimentation," by means of "Initiations."

Dean O'Brien also said that the "basic student 'esprit' towards Winter Term is one of relaxation." He noted that it may not be wise to encourage this relaxation, but that one cannot ignore it completely.

There is a "fair amount of discouragement" over some aspects of Winter Term, according to Dean O'Brien. He said this has occurred because Winter Term requires a great deal of work from the faculty, and they feel that the students do not take it seriously.

Rick Eldridge said that some students in the Working Group resent that the faculty spend some Winter Terms on leave, and do not appear to take the Term seriously.

Dean of Students, Erica Wonnacott, said that she has "very mixed feelings" about Winter Term. She claimed that although it is nice to have a change of pace and a chance to ski, the general mood is "pretty grungy."

Dean Wonnacott said she is "in favor of keeping Winter Term and working with it." She added that although it does not bother her that some students seem to benefit more from Winter Term that do others a problem arises when those who do more work resent those who do less.

Dean Wonnacott suggested that it may prove worthwhile to have several small Winter Term courses in which students and faculty from different areas would participate, with prescribed reading for all. She said this could prove valuable from a purely social point of view.

Mr. Fred Neuberger, Director of Admissions, said that if Winter Term were discontinued, it would have an impact on some applications. He noted that although it does not carry the weight of our minimal distribution requirements, Winter Term is an "attractive factor" from the admissions' standpoint, and very desirable.

Mr. Neuberger said that prospective students are looking for a "symptom" that the College is progressive and up to date, and the fact that Middlebury has a 4-1-4 Curriculum indicates this. He added, "I would hate to see it go."

Students favor Winter Term. Several students, however, noted that the value of Winter Term depends primarily on what one is willing to put into it. One sophomore mentioned, "It's completely up to you whether it's going to be worthwhile or not."

Nonetheless, students do not appear to favor the College attempting to demand a specific amount of work. A freshman stated, "Students have to be individually motivated, and it isn't up to the College to assign a value judgement to their activities." One student said that the College should not "gripe" about the lack of work because each student should only have to do a quarter of the work expected in a regular Term.

The lack of work and pressure also appear to be viewed as assets of Winter Term. A freshman expressed the view that Winter Term presents a good opportunity to study something not normally possible, "Because you don't have the pressure of grades. You can do one thing and do it well."

Another student said that what really matters in Winter Term is what one does outside of his course.

One senior felt that Winter Term was "great," because he had the opportunity to do an Independent Project in an area of specific interest. He added, "I wish it were longer." He mentioned, though, that he was not as pleased with Winter Term last year, for he had not "come to grips" with his subject.

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announcements

Little Murders

The Department of English and Drama will present Jules Feiffer's scathing black comedy, **Little Murders**, in the Hepburn Zoo on Thursday through Sunday, March 7-10, at 8:00 pm. Tickets are available at the Wright Theatre Box Office, or may be reserved by calling 388-2665. The price is 75¢. and the public is cordially invited to attend.

Dorm residents

Dorm resident applications are due February 27th. Please write a short letter to the Deans stating background and interest. Selection will be made by Mr. Bridges and the Deans on the basis of demonstrated responsibility and expressed willingness to look after the well-being of the dormitory — both the inhabitants thereof and the physical plant.

Off-campus living

Off-campus applications are due February 27th. Please write a short letter to the Deans requesting permission to live off campus. Priorities are established by class, medical need and where living (that is, we have a concern for housing in town and give preference to students whose housing plans involve places not on the open market).

Summer theater auditions

Auditions for actors, singers, dancers and technicians for employment in New England summer professional theatres will be held April 6 and 7 at the **Boston Conservatory of Music.**

Applications should be mailed to Robert Leibacher, Chairman, NETC Summer Theatre Committee, Boston Conservatory, 8 The Fenway, Boston, Mass, 02215. **Deadline for receipt of applications is February 28.**

Applicants must be college age or older. All applicants must submit a letter indicating the date and the field in which audition is sought, plus a self-addressed stamped envelope, a written recommendation from a director or teacher with whom the applicant has worked, and one single-sheet typewritten resume with an eight by ten photograph attached to the back of the resume.

Independent scholars

Students wishing to enter the Independent Scholar Prgram beginning in Fall Term 1974 must submit applications before March 25. Applications and faculty recommendations should be forwarded to Prof. Michael Olinick, 302 Warner. For details concerning the program, please consult the Middlebury College Handbook (p.34-5) and/or Mr. Olinick.

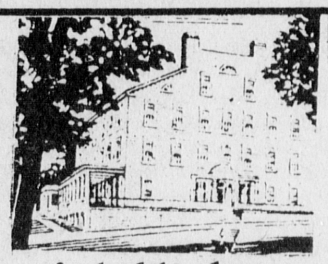
Practice teaching

TO ALL STUDENTS (1974-75 Juniors) who will be spending part of the Junior year away from Middlebury College and wish to Practice Teach in the Senior Year — Please contact the Teacher Education Office before the end of the Spring Semester.

APPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE TEACHING both Fall and Spring semesters should be picked up in the Teacher Education Office (Munroe 122) on or before March 15, and returned on or before April 12.

An Evening's Bawdy

There are only four more performances of "An Evening's Bawdy", playing through Sunday in the Hepburn Zoo Theater. This original work brings to life the lusty tales of Boccaccio's 14th century masterpiece, "The Decameron". The delight begins every night at 8:00 P.M., admission is $1 or 50¢ with the Winter Carnival Combo Ticket. Ask anyone who's seen it! "An Evening's Bawdy".



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faculty meeting...

continued from p. 1

The problems the faculty encounters in finding housing, the Administration policy of refusing to rent housing indefinitely to tenured faculty, and the effect of inflation on faculty salaries were the major grievances the Conference Committee communicated to the Trustees.

Professor Gleason reported that Trustee Raymond Saulnier, Chairman of the Trustee Conference Committee, had the same reply to each communicated grievance. Saulnier "reported to the full Board, which took note of the grievance and expressed its concern."

Saulnier's reply seemed automatic and superficial to some of the faculty, and many of them responded with laughter to Gleason's account. Gleason hastened to correct the bad impression of the Trustees he had inadvertently made. He felt that the Trustees "all were seriously interested in inflation's inroads on faculty income," and were sincerely concerned about the faculty's other problems.

Photography Practicum

Dean O'Brien, speaking for the Curriculum Committee, announced what he termed "a precedent-establishing proposal." The Art department proposes to sponsor 500 projects in photography, in conjunction with Nancy Steinbach's photograpy practicum.

The oddity, explained O'Brien, is that the $105 fee for the practicum must be paid whether one does a 500 project or not. "This is a violation, if you want, of comprehensive fee regulations." Normally, it is not permitted to charge fees additional to tuition for credit courses — whether the course be independent or not.

This proposal provoked the first extensive discussion of the afternoon. Bruce Peterson (Mathematics) asked whether art majors would be permitted to do two 500 projects, and wondered whether that was standard practice. He also took objection to the proposal's use of the word "sponsorship."

"What does sponsorship mean?" demanded Peterson, "It sounds like an empty phrase to me."

No one from the Art department replied to Peterson's question, and President Armstrong recognized Robert Gleason (Chemistry). He wondered whether the photography practicum/500 project situation was analagous to the Music department's practice of giving credit for music lessons. A fee is demanded for those.

George Todd (Music) answered, "Yes."

Someone then inquired about Ms. Steinbach's reimbursement. "Will it be out of the $105?" He pointed out that the $105 was ostensibly meant to cover the cost of materials.

Robert Hill (English) brought up another similar situation, that of financial aid for students who study abroad or leave the campus during Winter Term. Under the present rules, no subsidization is permitted for any of these activities.

If one student is unable to participate for want of funds, the whole project or trip is abandoned. To avoid such a drastic measure, students have generally avoided enrolling in such courses if they know they are unable to pay.

President Armstrong and Dean O'Brien decided to postpone any attempt at gaining acceptance for the proposal until March. More discussion of the practicum's relationship to the practices of the Music department were clearly necessary, as was a general reappraisal of the comprehensive fee regulations.

The President said that the comprehensive fee regulations had distressed him for some time, and assured everyone he would give the matter careful consideration. Mr. Todd was holding his head in his hands and moaning good-naturedly when Dr. Armstrong moved the assembly's attention to another subject.

Dennis O'Brien, speaking for the Curriculum Committee, announced that the Administration would seek next year's Winter Term course recommendations in April. He noted that every other school with which he was acquainted asked for the recommendations at that time.

O'Brien also stated that the faculty "could expect rather draconic recommendations" on Winter Term reading courses.

Plagiarism

Steven Rockefeller (Religion) reported on the actions of the Judicial Committee during January. His committee made two recommendations to the Community Council.

The first was a request that the Handbook be amended so that anyone who plagiarized would automatically fail the test or paper he cheated on. At present, the grade such a person received **could** be higher than F if the teacher so desired.

The other recommendation was that anyone convicted of shoplifting from the College Store be fined $50, no matter how trivial his theft. In addition, a warning would be posted on the doors, announcing the fine.

President Armstrong ascertained that all business had been seen to and told the assembly that he "had one or two thoughts to share" before closing the meeting. While we are all too aware of "inflation and the darker sides of the world," said the President, there is a good side, too.

The College's 175th Anniversary Fund Drive is "up to the $93 million mark and running" toward its $105 million goal.

The President was very pleased to announce that the Ford Foundation had chosen Midd as one of its 50 finalists in a competition to award twelve Venture Grants. 360 colleges and universities were originally eligible.

The Venture Grant will be awarded to the schools which, according to Dr. Armstrong, show the most "undergraduate educational energy and qualified instruction." By the terms of the grant, if Middlebury is accepted, Armstrong will name the amount of money the Ford Foundation will grant, and the College will agree to match it after three years.

Educational Energy

The President said he'll "be wrestling with my soul" over that figure, should Middlebury win the grant. In fact, much of the responsibility for Middlebury's chances lies with the President. He will try to "sell" Middlebury, to promote its virtues.

Sometime in the next few months, a "site visitor" from the Ford Foundation will come to the College, to observe our "undergraduate educational energy." A faculty member asked whether the faculty would be aware of the site visitor's presence.

"That's the excruciating thing," replied Dr. Armstrong.

"Has he gone already?" asked the professor.

The meeting adjourned at 5:15 P.M.

classifieds

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FOR SALE: Smith Corona manual typewriter with case. Excellent condition. $45. Call 758-2240 — ask for Debbie.

LOST: A pair of black leather 3-fingered mittens at the ice rink after the Williams Game (Jan. 30th). Extreme sentimental value involved. Please contact Paul Hopper, Box C3346.

fund drive...

continued from p. 1

niversary Fund.

Setting the pace in the general solicitation portion of the campaign, now in the stretch drive, is Vermont with 94% of its $175,000 goal pledged. Results in the other two largest campaign areas show Metropolitan New York with 68% of its $300,000 goal and Greater Boston at 52% of $150,000.

Five Vermont counties, Addison, Caledonia, Chittenden, Lamoille and Windsor, have exceeded their goals Addison leads the list in terms of total dollars raised with $70,000 while Rutland is second with $25,000.

Leading the successful Vermont effort is state chairman John Holmes, of Charlotte. He is assisted by Henry Caswell, South Burlington, Northern Vermont chairman, and Homer Ellis, Manchester, Southern Vermont chairman.

Foundations, now at 129,8% of goal, have supplied the largest single source of support with $4,867,186 pledged. The Trustees Nucleus Fund at 109% of goal has accounted for $1,093,044, major gifts stand at $1,150,548, and the general campaign has brought in $1,336,664.

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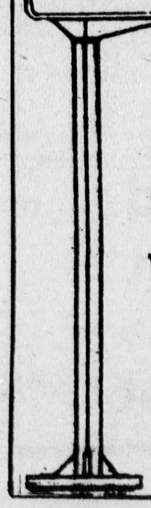

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dreams...

continued from p. 6

He then proceeded to retell several students' dreams, and to give sample interpretations and explanations of each.

Prison

In one dream, the dreamer was in a large prison with an oval floor and huge ceiling, where he and other prisoners were allowed to move freely. Several students in this prison were seated at a table in the room. One said he had to serve a four-year term in the prison, as did the dreamer.

At this point, the dreamer, upset, went to see a person in authority. The person said that he cared, but was powerless to help. The dreamer then went to sleep, unhappy.

The prison in the dream, Mr. Price explained, appeared to be a "metaphorical representation" of the College, where the dreamer feels "sentenced" to stay. There is a feeling of desperation about the dream as even the authority can do nothing.

What is important to figure out, Mr. Price said, is what conscious attitude the dream compensates for. Probably in the person's unconscious mind, there are reservations about the College, and the person is not really contented. The dreamer, Price stated, should attempt to recognize these reservations, and do something about them.

In another dream, a student on campus whom the dreamer recognizes and admires, but does not know well, can fly. This person has a tree house.The dreamer has two pairs of gloves, and asks this person to fly them up to the tree house.The person succeeds in taking up the first pair, but cannot carry up the second. At this point, he admits to the dreamer that he is not really a bird, but just a moth; and the dreamer sympathizes.

Mr.Price noted that this dream could easily be interpreted sexually, by saying that the person who can fly is the dreamer's boyfriend, and that his inability to fly up the second time represents trouble during lovemaking.

This interpretation is impossible in this case, Mr.Price explained, as the dreamer was a boy. The person who can fly in the dream is a "cool guy" that the dreamer does not know, but admires. It is a more likely interpretation that, in this dream, the dreamer is telling himself that even this person has flaws and is not all powerful.

Mr.Price also spoke about the role of dream series or recurrent nightmares. He said that these often deal with unresolved problems, but that a dreamer can often see changes in the dreams as the series progresses.

He illustrated this with a description of a series of dreams he has, about the problems that he encounters after he reenlists in the Marines. In the latest dream in the series, he has, however, finally attained the rank of Captain and has gained some power. He said that this is most likely a sign of progress, indicating that he is assuming control over the situation.

In closing, Mr. Price reminded the audience that dream interpretation is not a "facile game", but a "sophisticated activity." Nonetheless, he said, dreams tell us about ourselves, and everyone can try to get in contact with his inner mind by thinking about his dreams.

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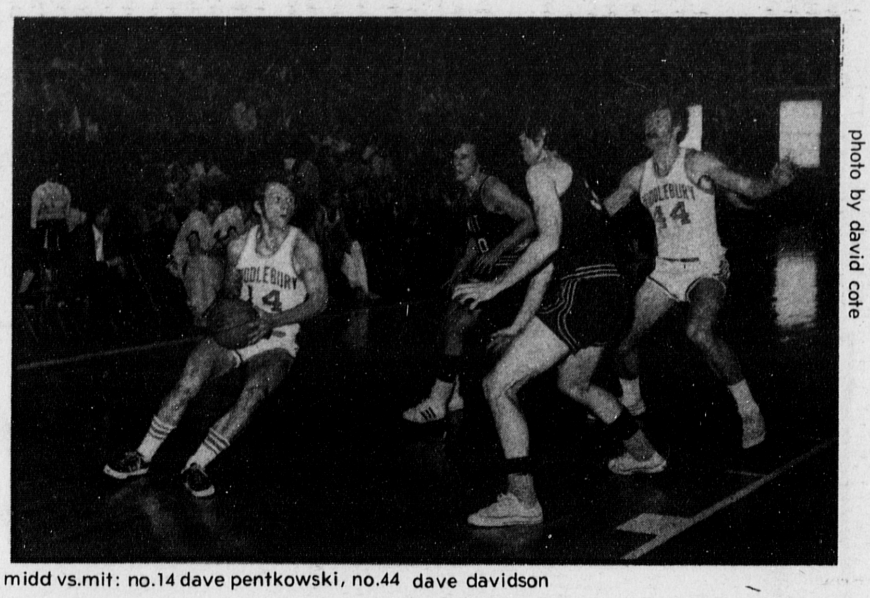

photo by david cote

midd vs.mit: no.14 dave pentkowski, no.44 dave davidson

varsity basketball:
wins six out of eight

By ERIC MALTZMAN

After a miserable start which produced only two wins in the first ten games, the basketball team has won six of its last eight and now holds a more respectable record of 8-10. Despite internal problems and several glaring defensive lapses, the squad's overall play has improved enough to enable it to win consistently. The return of center Ben Davidson to the starting lineup, the increased offensive production of playmaker Dave Pentkowski, and stronger support from the bench have been key factors over the last three weeks.

On January 30, the Panthers picked up their fourth victory by defeating Norwich, 77-68.There was no doubt of Middlebury's superiority, but sloppy play enabled the Cadets to stay within striking distance. Middlebury was never behind in the game, but turnovers and poor shooting prevented a romp.

Midd broke to a quick 10-4 lead, but Norwich cut it to 18-16 midway in the first half. The Panthers ran off seven unanswered points to make it 25-16, only to see Norwich pick up four straight hoops to cut the deficit to one.Midd then picked up the pace for a halftime lead of 35-30.

Middlebury had a 12-4 spurt to open the second half and built their largest lead of 61-46 with 7:22 left in the game.The home club went into a press which cut the deficit to seven at the 2:02 mark, but that was as close as it got. Kevin Cummings (20), Ben Davidson (18), Dave Pentkowski (15), and Dave Nelson (10) all hit for double figures.

Williams Upset

Behind their best defensive effort of the season, the Panthers upset highly-regarded Williams, 69-64, in Rutland.The game was a see-saw affair which wasn't decided until late in the second half.The Ephmen moved out to a 10-4 lead, but Middlebury countered with an 18-4 burst for a 22-14 advantage. Williams recaptured the lead on a 17-4 tear to make it 31-26.The Panthers closed to within two at the half, and this set the pattern for a large part of the second stanza.

For the first 13 minutes of the second half, the largest lead for either team was three.But with the score knotted at 54-54, Midd ran off eight straight in five and a half minutes to earn the victory. Dave Pentkoswki led all scorers with 23.Kevin Cummings (18), and Jack Kirsch (11) also had fine offensive nights. Ben Davidson and Dave Nelson gave Midd a slight edge in rebounding.

Successful Road Trip

Middlebury lost the first game of a three-game road trip at the hands of Tufts, 97-68.The Jumbos, who are ranked nationally in several statistical categories, had a relatively easy time in their final home game of the year. Midd held its own for the first nine minutes and led for the last time at 15-13. Tufts responded with a 14-2 burst on its way to a 46-35 halftime cushion.

The taller, quicker Medford club simply ran the Panthers off the court in the second half. Tufts' big men blocked several shots, intimidated many others, and ignited a fast break which rolled up a 32-point lead with eight minutes remaining. Dennis Mink (25) and Ken Charles (22) led Tufts, while Kevin Cummings (14), Dave Pentkowski (13), and Dave Nelson (10) topped the Panthers.

The Panthers registered their highest scoring output in the last two years while squashing Bowdoin, 103-69. It was a laugher in which the Polar Bears just couldn't get started, and Middlebury did everything right. Numerous drives by Pentkowski and Cummings opened up an 18-15 lead after ten minutes. Then everyone got into the act as Midd outscored Bowdoin 16-2 for a 34-17 lead at the 6:09 mark.Midd went into the locker room with a 48-26 lead.

The Panthers outshot and outrebounded Bowdoin rather handily in dominating the second half as well.Everyone saw action as Midd built up a 39-point lead and coasted home.Kevin Cummings (28) and Dave Pentkowski (25) had a picnic as they padded their averages.Dave Nelson and James Reese each had 11 and led the squad in rebounding with 11 and 8, respectively. Freshmen Zenon Smotrycz and Bruce Collamore picked up eight points apiece in their lengthiest action of the season.

Middlebury won its fifth game in six outings by disposing of Clarkson, 69-64. Both clubs started out very cold, and this set the pattern for a slow, deliberate game.Kevin Cummings scored the games first three buckets to give the Panthers a 6-0 lead after four and a half minutes. Midd then went scoreless for five and a half minutes as Clarkson took a 10-6 lead. Clarkson still led at 18-17, but it was their last lead of the game.

Behind the shooting of Pentkowski and the inspred play of Smotrycz, the Panthers built a 32-28 halftime advantage. Middlebury had the upper hand in the first ten minutes of the second half and led 53-45 at 10:28. But with Davidson and Cummings on the bench with four fouls apiece, Clarkson knotted the score at 55-55 with 5:44 left.

Pentkowski, Nelson, and Kirsch put Midd on top 63-58 with 3:07 to go, only to see the home team close to 63-62 at the 2:12 mark. Jack Kirsch responded with two clutch shots from in close to make it 67-62 at :51, and Kevin Cummings wrapped it up with both ends of a one and one with :33 remaining. Cummings (21) and Pentkowski (19) led the way again. Kirsch played especially well down the stretch and finished with 10, while Smotrycz picked up seven in spelling Davidson.

Back Home: 1-1

A hot-shooting Bates club proved to be a rude visitor in outgunning Middlebury 91-82, last Friday.Midd opened up a 9-6 lead after four minutes, but Bates scored 10 straight points to take the lead for good just three minutes later.The Panthers did close to within three at 22-19, but the red-hot Bobcats used 64% shooting to take a 42-36 lead into the locker room.

Bates picked up where they left off and outscored Midd 17-7 for a 16-point cushion, the largest of the night. Pentkowski and Nelson brought the Panthers back by cutting the deficit to 73-66 at 7:06.But the Maine squad was able to get its running game rejuvenated, and it held on the rest of the way.The loss was due mainly to the large number of layups of which Bates had the luxury to enjoy.Pentkowski (21), Nelson (19), Cummings (16), and Davidson (13) all hit in double figures.

In a victory similar to the W.P.I. game in that Midd almost gave it away, the Panthers hung on to defeat M.I.T., 68-66. Both teams started out shooting well as Middlebury opened up a slim 13-10 gap.-M.I.T. scored the next 11 points to take a 21-13 lead at 10:54.Pentkowski scored 10 of Midd's 15 points during a 15-2 spurt which put the Panthers on top 28-23. A switch from man-to-man to a 2-3 zone defense helped Middlebury control the tempo in rolling to a 38-29 halftime advantage.

M.I.T. went into a full-court press in the second half. After falling behind by ten, the Engineers defense gradually enabled them to chop the Panther lead. M.I.T. finally went ahead 56-55 with just over six minutes left. Pentkowski turned things around with two steals followed by layups to put Midd up 59-56. M.I.T. regained the lead at 64-63 with 2:29 left. A Nelson tap and a third Pentkowski steal gave the Panthers a 67-64 lead.

After making it 67-66 with 45 seconds remaining, M.I.T. forced Midd to turn the ball over at the :37 mark. While working for a shot, an Engineer committed an offensive foul with nine seconds to go, giving the Panthers their eighth win of the year.Pentkowski did it all in notching 24 points. Kirsch (11) and Cummings (10) and Cummings (10) helped out, but even more important were some big shots by Reese, Eglinton, and Smotrycz.

Middlebury played at Amherst last night and will host Norwich tomorrow at 2:00 in the field house. Chances for a winning season are rather slim, as the Panthers close out the season next week with three tough opponents in UVM, St. Lawrence, and R.P.I.

ephmen drop panthers...
meager defense, impotent offense

By JOHN DOHERTY

Following a 4-2 loss to St. Anslem's last Wednesday night, a bedraggled Panther hockey team dragged itself to Williams last Saturday and proceeded to become embroiled in what is commonly known as a "physical contest." In a game reminiscent of an earlier street-fight on skates that had been lost 2-1, the Panthers followed the path of least resistance and simply doubled the figures, losing 4-2.

Not that they weren't trying, mind you, but, this season at least, when the going gets tough, you can sure as hell bet that it will imminently get tougher.

A quick "for instance" of that maxim goes right to the heart of this particular tragedy. With two defensemen already sidelined, in the persons of Charlie O'Sullivan and Craig Henrici, and another weighted by minor injuries, all one had to do to predict the outcome was sit back, survey the facts, and ruthlessly apply "Murphy's Law." At the risk of pointing our the obvious, that venerable hypothesis succintly states that, "the key to any given situation may be found in a delineation of the one particular circumstance most destructive to a favorable outcome of the event." OR: guess the worst possible thing that can happen, and it will.Or, in this case, as it did.

With an already overworked defense, Coach Forbes has been further reduced to shuffling a meagre three defensemen in the 60 minute effort to back up an impotent offense. After Pete Prescott had flipped in a Tom Stillman rebound to spot Middlebury an early lead, what was already bad got worse. A stick-swinging Ephman caught defenseman Doug Taylor unaware and opened up a neat cut (no penalty), to reduce the Middlebury defensive corps still further for the period.

Things understandably loosened up a bit on the Middlebury defense, and Williams' Bill Wyer took the opportunity during a power play to skate through his opposition to even the score, 1-1.With just 1:13 remaining in the period, Williams' Deveau and Harkins flashed a passing show that gave Williams a first period 2-1 lead.

To salute the impending victory William broke out a 45 piece skating band to lighten the between period ennui.Their antics were in turn celebrated by Wyer, once again, who this time stole the puck off a Middlebury stick, fed to teammate Robbins who in turn flicked it over the beleaguered Perlman's shoulder.

The pressure on Perlman finally broke with six minutes remaining in the frame as Middlebury skated a power play. Richard Simourd, taking a pass from his opposite, Barry Jones, blasted a shot from the point that sophomore Jack Leary was able to reach and deflect past a stingy Phil Jacobs.

Here, however, an Ephman decided to teach defenseman Jones the foolhardiness of ignoring an opponent skating 15 yards behind you.Jones, who had played the full 18 minutes of the first period, escaped decapitation, but was floored with a harring check. There was no penalty awarded, but judging from the closinw minutes of Panther play, it wouldn't have helped the cause much.

The conclusion, you see, featured Middlebury on a power play for four straight minutes, up two men for about a minute-and-a-half. Down now 4-2, thanks again to Wyer, Middlebury collected only three shots for the duration of the penalties, thanks in no small part to a tight Williams defense.

The Panthers take on Norwich in Winter Carnival Action this Friday, and despite Midd's 2-11 record, all bets are off for this one.Recall last year when Middlebury also suffered an early season loss to the Cadets but in a fervor of home-ice showmanship won a close contest for the Carnival Crowd.At any rate, it will be one merciful step closer to ending a long and luckless season.

ski team performances:

first at williams

By PETER SEITEL

Carrying their heads high once again, the Midd ski team has finally reclaimed the top spot among the best ski teams New England has to offer. They did it during the Williams Winter Carnival at Brodie Mt, Mass, this past weekend on a blanket of man-made snow. In reaching the #1 rank, the Panthers downed arch rivals UVM, Dartmouth, and St. Lawrence, besides six others.

Team strength appeared from all directions. Freshman superstar, John Jacobs slushed through a Giant Slalom course twice on Friday to capture the opening title with a combined time of 2 minutes 27:66 seconds; more than 2 seconds ahead of second place Chris Brown of UVM.

He repeated his feat on Saturday, claiming another 1st place in the Slalom event; this time with a combined clocking of 77:44 seconds.Putting this together with great runs by Peter Ord (9th place G.S. and 3rd place slalom), Bill Emerson (6th place G.S.), and Brad Boyce (8th place slalom), gave Middlebury a lead in the alpine events with 86 team points — 3 points ahead of UVM and more than 50 points ahead of Dartmouth.

Continuing to show their strength, the Midd racers settled behind only Dartmouth (merely 5 team points) in the Cross Country event.After 55 grueling minutes, Brant McDougall led our team across the finish line only 39 seconds behind leader Ed Waters of Dartmouth College.Soon to follow were Peter Wiswell (4th) and Dave Lantz (7th).

The Panthers took a second place team standing in the Jumping event behind the favorite, UVM, to wrap the carnival up on Saturday. Dave Lantz paced our flyers with a second spot behind his brother Tom of UVM. Tom Fulton and Kurt Kling followed with 8th and 11th places respectively.

UVM's Scandinavian super-jumpers did not attend, but a recent scoring change in the jumping-alpine balance will preclude any future Carnival sweeps for the Catamounts merely on the skill of their jumpers.

Final point totals put the Panthers well out front with 1655 team points, leading UVM by almost 30 points and Dartmouth by close to 70!!

But this can't be the end of our victory story!! At least not according to ski team members.Even without as much snow as usual they're sure of a great carnival — and one they seem to be anxiously looking forward to (for obvious reasons). Most seem to share the enthusiasm expressed by the Williams Carnival Star, John Jacobs — "Our performance last week makes it look awfully good for a victory at our own Winter Carnival."

Be there!!

second at dartmouth

By CRAIG WARD

The Middlebury Nordic squad showed consistent strength at the Dartmouth Carnival held Feb. 8-9. In both events, jumping and cross country, the team placed second. In the jumping UVM placed first, Midd second and Dartmouth a distant third.Showing depth in cross - country, Dartmouth placed far out in front with Middlebury and UVM tied for second.

Owing to the lack of adequate snow cover at Dartmouth, the cross country race was held at Holderness School near Plymouth, N.H. For many racers the fresh loose snow presented serious problems.This was reflected in the wide range of times. However, the top five racers, led by Middlebury freshman Brant McDougall, were packed within fifteen seconds.Placing tenth and elevent, yet almost five minutes out, were Middlebury skiers Craig Ward and Dave Lantz.

Jumping, the final event of the Carnival, was held Saturday on the Hanover Temple De Valle 38 meter jump.While the first three places were taken by Norwegian talent, the Middlebury jumpers showed surprising strength on a jump which usually proves their downfall.Dave Lantz, the alternate for the U.S. Nordic Combined team in the 1974 FIS games in Fallun, Sweden, took 4th place. Close behind was Sophomore Tom Fulton. Filling out the jumping squad for Middlebury was Peter Guest, at the 12th spot.

This year a new scoring system is being used, and has given the Carnival circuit a new face.Instead of scoring each team by percentage based on the top three places in each event, now the totals are calculated by the order of each event, giving the top finisher top points, thereon descending by place. The The top points are arrived at by taking 1/3 of the largest field.For example, if slalom is the largest field with 48, then the top points are 16. Every first place earns 16 points, while 16th place earns one point. This new scoring system tends to give more credit to the alpine events, which have typically been so close.In the nordic events, the new system has closed the gap on outstanding individuals such as the new Norwegian talents.

As far as forecasts, the Middlebury Carnival will be close. The Middlebury team has consistency in both jumping and cross country.Both Dartmouth and UVM are strong but each seems unbalanced in nordic.

cross-country pantherettes

by TERRY PORTER

If you have seen girls clad in Middlebury sweatpants jogging on Cider Mill Road or rollerskiing through Weybridge this fall, chances are they were not on a crash diet program but members of the girl's cross country ski team on a pre-season training run.

Girl's cross country, while not the largest division of women's athletics at Middlebury, is a diverse group of hard-working girls who all enjoy the sport.This year the team members are Ellie Davie, Chris Tower, Bonnie Bray, Terry Porter, Ingrid Malmstrom, Janet Towne, Sue Gustavson, and Sara Hartford.

They began their training in September with the boy's team under the direction of coach John Bower.A variety of activities from running and hiking to soccer was aimed at increasing strength and endurance for skiing.Also included in the fall program were cross country running races with UVM and Williams, the first such intercollegiate races for women in history.

The standard length for women's cross country ski races is 5 or 10 kilometers, 3 and 6 miles respectively. Each race is different, varying with terrain, snow and weather conditions.Although snowfall has been far less than what most of us would like this year, training and racing activities haven't been seriously cut back. Believe it or not the cross country team has been able to ski throught the winter at Breadloaf, although much of this has been on a 1-kilometer loop in the field there.

Most races have been held as scheduled, some being transfered to locations where more snow was available. The girls, although operating on a somewhat lower budget than the men, have been able to field skillful and eager teams to compete in both open Eastern races and college team competitions this winter.The carnival team is made up of Ellie Davie, Terry Porter, Chris Tower, Bonnie Bray, Janet Towne and Ingrid Malmstrom.

They have posted two second place finishes both behind Dartmouth at Johnson State and Dartmouth and a recent first at UNH, with high placings by Terry Porter, Chris Tower and Ellie Davie. All are eagerly awaiting the coming competitions at Middlebury Carnival and later at St. Lawrence to prove the strength of Pantherette power!

jocks hold energy conference

By SCOTT ADLER

Earlier this winter, Russell Baker of **The New York Times** addressed himself to the question of professional sports in an energy crisis era.In his **Sunday Observer** column, Mr. Baker noted that there are over one hundred professional teams in the United States who continuously dart across the country not only wasting energy, but also setting a bad example for others.He suggested that this waste could be prevented if a sort of national "Sports City" were developed.

This city would house all the nation's professional teams in a complex of playing fields, rinks, etc. No spectators would be allowed. Instead, all the games would be broadcast on television to various parts of the country.Crowd noises could be dubbed into the television coverage. Not only would travel by professionals be reduced, but spectators would not have to leave their own homes.

Using Mr.Baker's theme of centralizing sports activity and minimizing travel, I asked Richard Colman, Middlebury's Athletic Director, whether any thought had been given to the idea of centralized tournaments or a regional league set-up. Mr. Colman pointed out that inter-scholastic schedules are formed two years in advance and that this presented particular problems in the present situation.The energy crisis was discussed at a recent conference in Boston, but no policy changes were made.

While some schools have had to cancel parts of their schedules due to their closing, Middlebury has not curtailed its

continued on p. 19

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intramurals

Hockey

In Intramural Hockey last week, all "A" Division games were completed.Last year's winner, ASP I finished a perfect season by trouncing DU I 8-1. George Creamer, Peter Colton and Eric Gutterson each scored twice for the Sluggers, and Charlie Jackson and Muddy Waters added one goal apiece.Tim Burditt scored the lone DU goal.

In the other "A" Division game of the week, Sig-Ep I squeaked by Independent Red 4-3 in overtime.Woody Ladd got the hat trick for Sig-Ep, including the game winning, sudden death goal.Chris Brady also scored for Sig-Ep. Goals for Independent Red were by John Duncan (2) and Brook Roberts.

In the "B" Division, KDR I held onto its perfect record with an overtime win over ASP II 2-1. Peter Cullinan and Bob Gustavson scored for KDR, while Mike Walker scored Slug's lone goal.

In the "C" Division, KDR II remains on top by virtue of a 5-4 win over Independent Gold. Goals for KDR II were by Bill O'Hare (2), Tommy O'Connor (2), and Mark Vernon.Bob Bower struck twice for Ind. Gold while John Heisler and Dave Philcrantz rounded out the scoring with one goal apiece.

A band of intramural hockey All-Stars traveled to Williams on Saturday, and due to a lack of depth were edged 8-7 in a well played game.Leading 6-4 at the beginning of the third period, the All-Stars gave up 4 last period goals to go down to defeat.Eric Gutterson got a hat trick; other goals came off the tricks of Burley Dickerson (2), Jim Ware, and Brendan Buckley.

PLEASE NOTE: The 1974 Intramural Hockey Play-Offs will run all week beginning March 4. The "A" and "B" Division teams will be in one play-off, and the "C" Division will have a play-off of its own. ALL teams will participate!!

Basketball

In Intramural Basketball last week, ASP I remained on top of the "A" Division with an 8-0 record. Last week they defeated Ind. II 25-19 and KDR I 46-37. Slug's Charlie Jackson led all scorers in both games with 11 and 17 points respectively.

DU I finds itself in second place with a 5-1 record.Last week they defeated Ind.II 41-27. DU's Chris Jacoby led all scorers with 15 points.

In the "B" Division, Faculty-Staff and Ind.IV are tied for first place with perfect 6-0 records.Faculty-Staff defeated Ind. VI 46-31, and ASP II 54-31. Messrs. Bell, Hindley, Sunheim and Ledlie share the bulk of Faculty-Staff's offensive threat.

Independent IV defeated Battell last week 51-26. Brian Lewis led all scorers with 16 points.

Bowling

Intramural Bowling is well underway. After two sessions, a freshman has established himself as the number one bowler so far. Joe Gigante has the high game (219), the high series (376), and the high average (172).Second and third high games were bowled by Bob Bruder and Sam Jackman, respectively; and second and third high averages belong to Tom Rich and Walter Roy respectively.

"b" hockey

By TERRY BAER

The Middlebury Freshman Hockey Team again showed awesome scoring power as they whipped Lower Canada College 11-3 for their fifth win in a row.Led by the four-goal performance of Lonnie Matalon, a former L.C.C. player, the Panthers dominated the offensive play for at least three-fourths of the game.

After two periods, the Panthers had an 8-3 lead. When the third period began though, L.C.C. looked as if they were going to threaten, but goalie Jim Brimsek made several key saves to close the door on any L.C.C. comeback. The Panthers went on to score three more goals.

Against Vermont Academy, the Panthers had little difficulty as they capitalized on scoring chances to win a decisive 14-2 victory.

Jerry Quinn led the way for the Panthers with a hat trick and Coach Pfeiffer commented that the goaltending was excellent, marred only by two breakaway goals for Vermont Academy.

However, the most exciting game the Frosh have played this season was aginst Williams. It was a see-saw battle, but Midd managed to edge by Williams, 6-5.

Williams at one point led by two, but the Panthers tied the score and then went ahead 3-2. Then Williams came alive, scoring three goals to another one by the Panthers to lead 5-4 near the end of the third period.

However, the game was far from finished. Chris Lincoln tied the score for the Panthers at 5-5 at the buzzer.

After five minutes of the overtime period, with both teams short-handed, Robert Connerty and Barry Crump broke away with only one Williams defenseman between them and the goalie. Barry Crump fed Connerty with a well-timed pass, and Connerty scored to end all doubts of which team would prevail.

Coach Pfeiffer has been extremely pleased with the season to date. Even though Chris Lincoln and Graham MacFarlane have been promoted to the Varsity and Jerry Quinn is out for the rest of the season because of illness, the other players of the "B" team have taken up the slack to demonstrate their depth and balance.

Coach Pfeiffer also noted the constant improvement of goalies Jim Brimsek and Greg Adams. Brimsek had 25 saves against L.C.C. and Adams made forty saves against Williams.Most of all, Coach Pfeiffer is pleased with the fact that his Panthers have eliminated the penalties which wracked their early season outings. He said that after three games, they averaged ten penalties per game, but against L.C.C. they recorded only one two-minute violation.

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continued from p. 17

inter-scholastic schedules for this year nor for next year. Colman pointed out that no one really knows what the situation will be next year. He stated that directors, "Can't see far enough ahead ...everyone's trying to be flexible" while fulfilling as many previous commitments as they can.

Like the rest of the college, the Athletic Department has tried to cut down on energy usage. Lighting has been reduced to the minimum needed for the safe conduct of activities. The gym now opens in the early afternoon and is usually closed by ten o'clock at night. Mr. Colman thought that the new Fletcher Field House (opening on a limited basis this week) would probably have similar hours. The Athletic Director emphasized that the hours were based on a survey of when the facilities were in use, and not arbitrarily determined.

Looking ahead to Middlebury's Winter - Carnival this weekend, Colman sees transportation to the Snow Bowl as a main problem. Not only will large numbers of spectators be commuting to the events, but twenty-one ski teams will have to be transported too.

While expressing doubt as to the validity of the energy shortage, Mr. Colman believes that Middlebury and other New England institutions should take a "wait and see" attitude before making long run changes in their sports programs.

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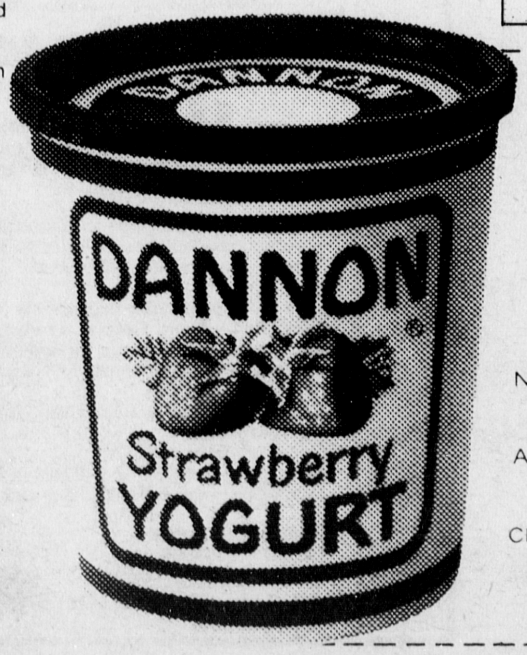

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